The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3058. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important Battle at Brier Forks, Missouri.

Fifteen Hundred National Troops Against Ten Thousand Rebels.

Terrible Slaughter of the Insurgents.

Retirement of the Union Forces to Carthage.

RUMORED NIGHT ATTACK OF THE REBELS.

Their Final Discomfiture and Retreat.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Passage of the Loan Bill in the House.

$500,000,000 AND 500,000 MEN.

The Message from Jeff. Davis to President Lincoln.

AN INTIMATION OF ITS PURPORT.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Wednesday, July 10.

The proposed postal convention or treaty between the United States and Mexico, respecting which negotiations between the high contracting parties in Washington have been pending for some weeks past, has fallen through for the present, at least. Postmaster-General Blair imposes stipulations which Mexico cannot concede. There is no immediate prospect of direct mail facilities with Mexico, and Government will probably continue to avail itself of the Penobscot River, or some other equally desirable route. L.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, July 10.

The dispatches brought by Major Taylor continue to excite inquiry and comment. The Administration is evidently trying the experiment of keeping their purport a profound secret. This much, however, is professed to be discovered, namely: That if the contents of them were officially regarded, Washington would virtually be surrendered to the Confederates.

Large droves of horses continue to arrive to supply the want of cavalry, to coöperate with infantry.

Charles P. Grant, of Company C, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, aged 26, died at Camp Banks last night, of congestion of the lungs. His remains will be sent North if his friends desire.

Four additional regiments will be removed into Virginia to-morrow.

The Confederates have a camp in the neighborhood of Great Falls, and it is supposed, from indications, that they are endeavoring to plant a battery

The following order is just issued:

Post-office Department, July 10, 1861.

By order of the Postmaster-General the entire postal service, embracing post-office routes and route agencies, in Middle and West Tennessee, is discontinued from and after this date. No mails will here after be made up for any office in those Districts until such service shall be restored and notice given. Nor will prepaid postage thence be recognized.

JOHN A. MASON, First Asst. Postmaster-Gen.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES STOPPED.

The following is the order of Gen. Scott, referred to yesterday:

"Henceforward the telegraph will convey no dispatches concerning the opeartions of the army not permitted by the Commanding-General.

WINFIELD SCOTT."

"Department of War, July 8, 1861.

The above order is confirmed.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War."

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RESTRICTION OF CONGRESSIONAL DELIBERATIONS—THE SALARY SYSTEM VS. PAY PER DIEM—INQUIRY INTO ARMY CONTRACTS.

Washington, Monday, July 8, 1861.

The resolution adopted to-day in the House of Representatives, proposing to confine the deliberations of the session to the measures necessary for the war, is scarcely consistent with the freedom of debate and of legislation guaranteed to Congress by the Constitution, and will be found highly inconvenient in practice. Within an hour after its adoption it was agreed to reconsider it, in order to include matters relating to the judiciary within the scope of Congressional action, which was agreed to; and two gentlemen of the Opposition wished to add two other subjects, but were voted down. It is highly probable that as much of the session will be consumed in these efforts to reconsider and amend the gag resolutions, as would be occupied in the most unrestricted discussion. In fact, there is nothing to prevent an indefinite amount of discussion in Committee of the Whole, as has heretofore been the case. This resolution presents no remedy for the old abuse of making windy speeches, or reading prosy essays on "the state of the Union." The thing needed is a rule imperatively requiring the speaker to address himself to the subject before the House, with no more latitude for discursive flights of fancy than is essential to our rather vitiated habits of ratiocination.

If it be legitimate for the two Houses of Congress to restrict their debates and proceedings, by resolution, to one class of subjects for a single session, the resolution may be engrafted upon the permanent rules, and the effect will be to change the Constitution by resolution of either House.

In the present instance, this effort to secure speedy action upon necessary measures of legislation, by adopting a gag-rule, is wholly uncalled for. The majority in favor of such measures is overwhelming; and there are not twenty members at most who will desire to make a factious opposition to the vigorous war measures of the Administration. The members from Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, with Vallandigham, of Ohio, will probably vote against the thorough measures for suppressing the rebellion, which have been brought forward, and will endeavor to bring about a "compromise." But the majority against them is overwhelming, and they will not venture to offer a factious opposition, however they may desire it. I repeat, therefore, that there is no necessity for this gag-rule as a means of securing prompt action.

There can be no mistaking the fact that the adoption of the salary system of compensating Members of Congress has tended to shorten the sessions. When the pay of members depended upon the number of days spent in the public service, the severe duties of legislation were borne with a degree of patience, fortitude and self-sacrifice which are in striking contrast with the hurry and eagerness to get home we now witness. I have always maintained that the present salary of $3,000 is not too much for the services of competent legislators; but it would greatly promote the public welfare if a certain number of months' service were made the condition of full payment, with a corresponding deduction for any shorter period.

The suggestion of the Times that Congress should be in session during the important campaign which is now progressing is well-timed. It is impossible to foresee and provide for the emergencies that may arise, and it may become highly important that the Administration should consult with the National Legislature. There are members, perhaps, who think that their services in the field would greatly promote the success of our arms. I make no issue on this point, and allowing it to be true, it would be better to vote them leave of absence from their seats than to hurry up legislation and rush through measures of the greatest importance, in order that the whole body may go home. In these times, when the "bone and sinew" of the country are called upon to make forced marches under the burning sun of the South, to live in camps on coarse fare, and to expose their lives on the battle-field, it is not for the representatives of the people to complain of the heats and fatigues of a Summer session of Congress.

Mr. Van Wyck presented a pertinent resolution to-day, proposing a general Committee of Inquiry into army contracts. Never was there a finer opportunity for public plunderers than that presented in the immense expenditures of this war, and never did the country so abound in these bloodsuckers as at the present time. I hear every day of frauds upon the Government, connived at by officials, high and low; and while there is a moral certainty of their existence, it is next to impossible to get at the proof of the facts. It is only when the rogues fall out that the public learns how the Government has been swindled. The institution of a Committee of Inquiry, composed of incorruptible men, is an admirable idea, and the Press should favor its establishment, on the condition that no unnecessary delays take place in making their reports. Such a Committee would be a terror to evil-doers, and a protection to honest dealers and contractors with the Government, while it would save millions to the Treasury, and conserve the public morals.

Mr. Grow was, doubtless, moved by a chivalrous feeling of courtesy to his late opponent in appointing Mr. Blair to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Military Affairs, an appointment in itself every way worthy to be made—but the friends of Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, feel that he had superior claims to the honor, in that he is a graduate of West Point, a Colonel of the volunteers, and an older member of the House. He declined taking the second place on the Committee.

OBSERVER.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Wednesday, July 10.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the Army and Navy. Referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill for the better organization of the Military establishments of the United States, with an amendment. Laid over.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the Senate proceed to elect a Chaplain for the present session. Agreed to.

On a ballot thirty-five votes were cast, of which Rev. Dr. Sunderland had thirty-three, and was declared elected.

Mr. Clark offered a resolution as follows:

Whereas, A conspiracy has been formed in several States against the Government of the United States, and that the people in the several States, naming the seceded States, attempted to withdraw them from the Union, and certain Senators engaged in the rebellion, on knowing it have not advised the Government of its progress, therefore

Resolved, That Senators Mason, Hunter, Clingman, Bragg, Nicholson, Sebastian, Mitchell, and others from those States be expelled from the Senate. Laid over.

The Senate resolution No. 1 to approve of certain acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. Powell wished the matter laid over, as he wished to make some remarks.

Mr. Fessenden said that it could not be expected that business would be done in the usual way, or put off to give time for speeches. It was an extraordinary time, and it was absolutely necessary to do business rapidly.

After further discussion Mr. Polk moved that the bill be postponed until to-morrow.

Motion not agreed to.

Mr. King offered an amendment that in six months after the reëstablishment of the authority of the United States the standing army be reduced again to the footing of the act of July, 1861.

Mr. Latham said, as a member of the Military Committee, he wished to explain that he had not agreed to all the provisions of the bill. He saw no reason for an increase of the regular Army, or for the suspension of the Act of *habeas corpus*, though he was willing to indorse the acts of the President.

Mr. Hale moved to add the word "Navy," so as to reduce that in the same manner. He said that it was evident from the manner in which the people rallied to the call of the Government that the strength of the country was in the volunteer militia. He (Hale) also wanted to make war on the harpies who were busy around the Departments—he wanted to save the treasure of the Government as well from being stolen by the rebels and being filched by false friends.

Mr. Kennedy wished to enter his protest against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the President. He thought it entirely without warrant of law. He was not prepared to vote for the resolution in all its parts. Being opposed, as he was to coercion, he could not sustain all these extraordinary measures. Care must be taken not to violate the Constitution in the effort to sustain it.

Mr. Wilson appealed to the Senator to withdraw his amendments to this simple resolution legalizing the acts of the President, forced on the President to save the nation.

Mr. King said that he was willing to sustain all the acts of the President, and vote for any amount of men and money till only one flag floated over the country, and that flag the old Star Spangled Banner. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Baker said that he hoped never to have any exhibitions of approval or disapproval here, and that he should be compelled to move to clear the galleries, if the same was repeated.

The Vice-President stated that he should take care to enforce the rules, and preserve order.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana—My friend from Maryland (Mr. Kennedy) has alluded to his views of coercion. I believe that now coercion is the only means left to sustain this Government, and I would sanction no peace that does not imply the entire suppression of this most wicked rebellion. I would sanction no peace which does not imply the death of all the armed traitors who are leading this rebellion—not simply death from the steel of the soldier, but a felon's death by the halter. That is the fate I would give to every single one of the leaders of this conspiracy, and I would march the troops freely everywhere to put down rebellion. As far as compromise is concerned, there is no compromise necessary, but that these men should lay down their arms, and abandon their position of armed rebellion, and return to their allegiance, and there is an end to the matter. The Constitution of the Republic is the wisest compromise of conflicting opinions that has ever been made, and upon that compromise I rest all my hopes of the perpetuity of the Government under which we live.

Mr. Kennedy said he had heretofore expressed his distate of the doctrine of coercion, and he was more than ever opposed to it, notwithstanding the eloquent panegyric of the Senator from Indiana. He was more than ever convinced that you could not put down this revolution—he called it a revolution—by force. He was willing to make any concession to restore this Government to where it was a year ago. But you might fight twenty years, and you could not reconstruct this Union. He had yet to ask for any reason for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Wilson—The existence of a band of armed traitors in the City of Baltimore, who organized murder, and shot down in the streets of that city the brave men who were rallying to the call of the country to defend the Capital of the nation—I say the existence of such a band of traitors is a full and complete justification of the President for any act he has done. In no spot in this country have there been blacker traitors than in and about the City of Baltimore, men who were ready for murder or any other crime.

Mr. Kennedy said he was glad the Senator had brought this subject up, that he might reply to it. No man deplores more than I do the lamentable occurrence of the 19th of April, but it is due to the Mayor and Police of Baltimore to say that they gave all the protection they could to the regiment. No body of men were more zealous in the performance of their duty than the city authorities and Police of Baltimore. But on that day a mob did suddenly spring up. No one knew anything of it, and no one did more to suppress that mob than one of the persons now suffering from this arrest of the writ of *habeas corpus*. I allude to Marshal Kane. I am perfectly aware that his opinions and sentiments were favorable to Southern views. I have not, and never had any affiliation or coöperation with that party in Maryland, and I was originally opposed to that police, but it is due to truth to say, and I appeal to the Massachusetts Regiment to say; whether this very man, Marshal Kane, could have done more. He interposed his life between them and this mob, fighting gallantly between them and this mob, fighting gallantly to conduct these troops through the city. No police force in this country ever bore itself more daringly than the police of Baltimore the 19th of April. Indeed, much information has been given to the Government for the purpose of misleading them, and for local political purposes only. I am not here to vindicate the secession wing of the party in Maryland, for I am in utter opposition to them, but I should not be true to my State if I did not vindicate her from all the calumny cast upon her. In referring to the stores of arms found in secret places, he said, that the whole amount of arms was 321, instead of 8,000, as reported. There were 18 muskets without locks, 149 old flint locks, and a parcel of good-for-nothing arms, and a considerable amount of powder which had been lying in these places for two or three years. A portion of the powder was sent there at the time of the John Brown raid and secreted. This is the whole story of the secret organization in Baltimore. He did not believe the whole armed secession force in Maryland is 5,000 out of 75,000 votes. There was nearly 20,000 majority, and at least 10,000 in favor of peaceable separation, who would never take up arms against the Government of the United States.

Mr. Baker said that he was willing to support the President. He was for carrying on the war until the flag of the Union floated everywhere and peace fully restored; then we should not need a large army.

Mr. Fessenden proposed to modify the amendment so as to read "that nothing herein contained shall authorize the permanent increase of the army or navy." Accepted.

After further discussion the amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. Polk proceeded to speak at length in opposition to the resolution, and referred to the momentous character and preparations of war, which are monstrous in character. The President made this war when Congress was the only power which could make war. He contended that the President could, by proclamation, create insurrection, and be arbiter of whether insurrection existed. The Constitution says no preference shall be given to States in the matter of revenue, yet the President had gone far beyond that and blockaded the ports of several States. Further, the President had increased the Army when there was no law for it. The President also suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, which even the King of England could not do. He honored the Chief Justice for his opposition to this assumption of authority. It is justified by the plea of necessity, but no necessity had been shown—necessity is always the tyrant's plea all the world over.

The President had even gone beyond that and proclaimed martial law, a thing not mentioned in the Constitution, and the security of persons guaranteed by the Constitution had been violated. He could not approve of the acts of the President in thus violating the Constitution.

Mr. Powell moved to adjourn, that the Senator might finish to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. Polk resumed. He called the attention of the Senate to the acts which had taken place in his own State.

Mr. Wilson moved to postpone the resolution till to-morrow. Agreed to.

The bill to authorize the employment of volunteers in suppressing the insurrection and protecting property, was taken up.

The bill as amended makes an appropriation of $500,000,000, to enable the President to accept such numbers of volunteers as shall become necessary, not exceeding 500,000, and provides for the franking privilege to colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, adjutants and quartermasters.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the clause making the appropriation, as it would come from the House in detail, which was agreed to.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, moved to add the franking privilege to captains. Agreed to.

Mr. Rice moved to strike out the section conferring the franking privilege, but withdrew.

Mr. Ten Eyck moved to amend so as to make brigades of three regiments instead of four, so New-Jersey could have a brigade in the field. Lost.

Mr. Nesmith offered an amendment that the President may appoint Major and Brigadier-General from the Regular Army. It was necessary that soldiers should be led by men of experience. The affairs of Big Bethel and Vienna show the necessity of this. To sacrifice brave men by incompetent leaders is murder.

Mr. Wilson said he perfectly agreed with the Senator, and thought it good policy.

Agreed to.

Mr. Powell moved to strike out the section in regard to the franking privilege, and insert the section abolishing the entire franking privilege. He was willing to direct the Postmaster-General to issue stamps to soldiers. Disagreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to strike out 500,000 as the number of troops and insert 200,000. He said the Union had no warmer friend than himself, and that the State of Delaware was eminently loyal, but the people there believed there could be a peaceful settlement of this trouble. He was willing to vote any amount of people to defend the Capitol, but he believed if Congress would to-day adopt the compromise of the Senator from Kentucky, (Crittenden,) and turn the Richmond Government over to our people, we would have peace. He was fearful that we could not save the Union in the measure proposed by this bill.

Mr. Fisher said that 200,000 were too many to make peace and too few to make war.

Mr. Saulsbury said he would defend the Capital.

The amendment was disagreed to—Yeas, 5; Nays, 33, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Polk, Powell and Saulsbury—5.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnson o Tennessee, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Rice Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—33.

Absent—Messrs. Baker, Bright, Breckinridge, Collamer, Pearce, Simmons, Thurston and Wilmot.

The bill then passed, yeas 34, (Mr. Collamer having come in,) nays 4, (Mr. Saulsbury absent,) being the same relative vote as on the former question.

The Senate then went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, July 10.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House of the passage of a bill for refunding and remitting the duties on arms imported by States since the 1st of May last, or until January next.

Mr. Stevens asked that the bill be put on its passage.

Mr. Burnet wished to be indulged in a few remarks, to which there were no objections.

He said, I am perhaps one of the few members who think not only that the commencement but the prosecution of the present war might have been, or might now be avoided, by proper efforts on the part of the National Administration. Entertaining this opinion, I am one of those indisposed to resort to the force of the cannon, bayonet, and sword, under any circumstances, believing under the theory of our Government that the Union can never be held together in that way. Hence it is my purpose, representing a Congressional district of Kentucky, to oppose both by my voice and vote every movement that looks to the prosecution of the war against the Southern States which have seceded. These being my views and sentiments, I cannot and will not, under any circumstances, give my vote for measures which look to the involvement of our common country in a bloody struggle, the results of which to both sections will be the destruction of their material and best interests, and the prostration of Republican Government on this continent.

Mr. Mallory—I have risen simply to protest, in the name of Kentucky and her Union representatives, on this floor, against the remarks made by my colleague (Burnett.) Kentucky, by a large and overwhelming majority, will support and maintain the Government and the Constitution of the United States. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The Speaker quickly reminded gentlemen that the applause was in violation of the decorum of the House, and he would insist on the enforcement of the rules. He hoped the House would sustain him. He had no desire to clear the galleries, but if the disorder therein was repeated he would feel it his duty to do so. He trusted that all the spectators present would respect the proprieties of time and occasion, and remember this was not a theatre. [Voices—"That's right." "That's true."]

Mr. Mallory resuming, said: I do not desire to make a lengthy speech. I insist that what I have stated is the opinion of Kentucky in this unfortunate state of affairs. We in Kentucky believe that the peril, the danger, the destruction, and the ruin of so many material interests, have been brought about by these very seceding States of the South, which seem to excite the sympathy of my colleague. This being my opinion, and that of Kentucky, I am authorized, I think, to say to this House and the country that the people of Kentucky, through her Union Representatives on this floor, stand ready to support the Government of the United States by every constitutional means to which it may be thought proper to resort, for the maintenance of the Government and the Constitution. [Applause.]

The Speaker said he would direct the Seageant-at-Arms to arrest any gentleman who should repeat the demonstrat ions of applause.

Mr. Washburne did not propose to consume time in discussion of this bill. It had been thoroughiy considered by the Secretary of the Treasury and himself, (Washburne,) and also by the Committee on Commerce at two of their meetings, and they came unanimously to the conclusion to report it to the House. Mr. Washburne caused an explanation of its provisions to be read, by which it appears it contained features similar to the act of 1833, commonly known as the Force bill.

Mr. Pendleton asked for the yeas and nays on ordering the main question to be put, but the House refused to so order.

Mr. Pendleton said that he was unwilling to vote for the bill without being given time to consider it.

Mr. Wickliffe referred to the fact that the bill authorized the suspension of importations in the rebellious States only. He (Wickliffe) was under the impression that there were certain treaties between this and other nations, in which privileges as to importations are unlimited and unrestricted. Had the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce examined into the subject, and taken into consideration the abolition of ports of delivery, instead of the suspension of the right?

Mr. Washburne thought that, if the gentleman had attentively listened to the communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, he would have been satisfied on the points presented.

The bill was then passed, by Yeas, 135; Nays, 10.

Nays.—Messrs. Burnett, Harden, Norton, Pendleton, Reid, Robinson, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Wood.

Mr. Stevens moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Loan bill, and that debate be concluded in one hour.

Mr. Burnett desired to know whether Mr. Stevens intended to afford reasonable opportunity for discussion.

Mr. Stevens replied that he proposed to allow one hour for debate, because he knew some gentlemen on the other side wanted to make speeches. He (Stevens) would be equally accommodating on some other bill.

Mr. Stevens' motion was agreee to.

Mr. Colfax was called to preside over the Committee.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending with June next, and for arrearages for the year ending 30th of June last; also a bill making appropriations for the navy for the same period. Both were committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Washburne called up the bill reported by him, yesterday, further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes, and asked that it be put on its passage.

Mr. Vallandigham inquired whether the first section of the bill was not the same as reported last session by Mr. Bingham.

Mr. Washburne was not prepared to answer, not having made a comparison.

Mr. Vallandigham regarded the bill, in two particulars at least, unconstitutional. He voted against his colleague's (Bingham's) bill twice during the last session, and would pursue a similar course now.

Mr. Vallandigham proceeded to review the President's Message, and after referring to the call for four hundred thousand volunteers and four hundred millions of dollars, said that when the House of Representatives became a mere machine to register the edicts of the President, it was time to abolish it. But there were gentlemen here who were firmly united and determined that their own rights and privileges as representatives of the people shall be preserved in spirit and in letter. At all events, there are those who would assert and exercise their rights with becoming decency and moderation, fully and freely, and regardless of the consequences. Instead of the President communicating, as required by the Constitution, the state of the country, the House had before them a vindication of his own policy, which has precipitated a bloody and terrible revolution. The President admitted that to-day we are in the midst of a civil war—not a petty insurrection, which might be suppressed in twenty days by a proclamation and the employment of three months' militia. He had totally under-estimated the character of the revolution with which we have now to deal, and had also usurped power which the Constitution expressly confers on Congress. The President had omitted, while making out his case against the Disunionists and Secessionists of the South, and which he might have made much stronger, the still stronger case against the Abolitionists of the North and West. He had not alluded so much as a word to the "irrepressible conflict" and other causes which superinduced the action of the South. Mr. Vallandigham expressed his astonishment that the Administration had ignored the history of the last session when Congress refused to supply the General Government with the means of war against the South. Every principal proposition for an adjustment of our difficulties came from gentlemen of the South, with the exception of that of Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, and they all knew the fate which the latter met. In the subsequent elections the people ratified or approved of the policy of peace. Secession was then melting away, but it was strengthened and invigorated by the policy of the present Administration. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the ill-advised passage of a high protective tariff. In further argument he charged the President with usurpation of power which would have cost a sovereign of Europe his head, and severely reprobated the progress of affairs which threatened popular liberty and the rights dear to freemen. He stood to-day where he stood on the 4th of March last—where the Democratic and Constitutional Union Party then stood, and where he believed a majority of the people of the United States then stood. He was for peace—speedy, immediate, honorable peace, with all its blessings. His duty should be discharged freely, calmly, honestly, and regardless of consequences, with the approving voice of conscience, void of offence, and with an approving public judgment, which will follow after some time be passed. These, God help him, were his trust and support.

Mr. Holman asked Mr. Vallandigham whether he was in favor of defending the integrity of the Union, or of recognizing the so-called seceded States as a eparate nationality?

Mr. Vallandigham replied by sending up a resolution, which was read, asserting that the National Government is the agent of the people of the several States; that the Government consists of three Distinct departments, the Executive, Judicial and Legislative, and that it is the duty of every one to sustain these departments with all the constitutional power which may be necessary and proper for the preservation of the Government in its principles, vigor and integrity, and to stand by the flag, which represents the Government, the Union and the Country.

Mr. Holman remarked, while the gentleman censures the Administration, he and his constituents were, he supposed, for its support now.

Mr. Vallandigham replied, that he was responsible to his constituents for his public course, and not the gentleman from Indiana, at whose instance the Holman gag was yesterday adopted.

Mr. Stevens made no remarks, though the rules allowed him an hour to do so, but simply moved that the Committee rise, which motion prevailed.

The Loan bill was then passed; yeas 149, nays 5, namely: Messrs. Burnett, Reid, Norton, Vallandigham and Wood.

Mr. Bingham introduced a bill for the suppression of rebellion against and resistance to the laws of the United States; to amend the act providing for calling forth the militia in certain cases, &c. Referred to the Committee of Judiciary.

Mr. Van Wyck asked leave to introduce a bill to forward letters of soldiers free of postage.

Mr. Burnett objected.

Mr. Van Wyck remarked that he merely [illegible] to have the bill referred to an appropriate Committee.

Mr. Moorhead offered a resolution, which was adopted, for a Select Committee of Nine, to inquire and report on the expediency of establishing a National Armory west of the Alleghanies.

Mr. Holman offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House whether he has issued orders to accept none but American born citizens at the recruiting stations, and if so, for what reasons, etc.

Mr. Curtis introduced the following bills, which were referred:

A bill for retiring superannuated and disabled Army officers.

A bill to regulate contracts in military services of the United States, and

A bill for the relief of certain musicians and soldiers, who lost property in their removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.

Mr. Fenton introduced a bill concerning the pay of officers in the Revenue service.

On motion of Mr. Vallandigham, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire as to the removing the ambiguity in the act of 1795, providing for the calling out of the militia. Adjourned.

THE BILLS PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Wednesday, July 10.

The bill which passed the House to-day authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow, on the credit of the United States, within twelve months from the passage of the act, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, for which he is authorized to issue Certificates of Coupon, or Registered Stock, or Treasury Notes—the stock to bear interest not exceeding seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, irredeemable for twenty years, and after that period redeemable at pleasure. The United States Treasury Notes are to be fixed by the Secretary at not less than fifty dollars, payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, payable annually on the notes of fifty dollars, and semi-annually on notes of larger denominations. The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the loan, and for the full and punctual payment of the interest the United States specially pledge the duties of import on tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines and liquors, and also such excise and other internal duties or taxes as may be received into the Treasury.

The other bill, which passed the House, provides that, whenever it shall, in the judgment of the President, by reason of unlawful combinations of persons in opposition to the laws of the United States, become impracticable to execute the Revenue laws and collect duties on imports by the ordinary means in the ordinary way at any port of entry in any Collection District, he is authorized to cause such duties to be collected at any port of delivery in said District until such obstruction shall cease, and in such case the Surveyors at the ports of delivery shall be clothed with all the powers, and be subject to all the obligations of Collectors at ports of entry. The Secretary is authorized, with the approbation of the President, to appoint weighers, gaugers, etc.

A Custom-house for any District may be established, either on land or on shipboard, for the collection of duties in cash.

The President is empowered to employ such a part of the Army, the Navy, or the Militia, as may be deemed necessary; and, if the duties on imports cannot be effectually collected, he can close the ports of entry in the District by proclamation.

The President may, in his discretion, license and permit commercial intercourse with any part of a State or section, the inhabitants of which are declared in a state of insurrection.

Vessels found at sea or in ports of the United States fifteen days after such proclamation has been issued, shall be forfeited.

Forfeitures and penalties incurred by this act, may be mitigated or remitted in cases where special circumstances may seem to require it.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, of the 28th, prints the following from a private letter received from Manassas Junction. The statements are, of course, to be taken with a good deal of caution:

"Our force is less than has been supposed. Two days ago it consisted of only about 7,000, and so also are all our forces at other points smaller than is supposed. Johnson, when he evacuated Harper's Ferry, had not more than 7,000 effective men. Two thousand joined him about that time, and, in one way and nother, he has now a force of about 10,000 men. It was a military necessity, and he is the man to make he most of it. These facts account for all the retreating and apparent indisposition to meet the foe. Their invasion of Virginia, and our inability to repel them, has been the result of the strange notion that we ore engaged in a five years' war, and of the consequent policy of rejecting, six weeks ago at Montgomery, over 100,000 troops, offered for twelve months. The scheme of requiring them for three years, or the wsr, has produced great delay in the organization of the Southern army, and we are still very deficent, although now there is a willingness to accept on terms previously rejected. Our reliance, at present, is solely in the superior *morale* and desperate valor of our soldiers, and in the ability and udgment of our generals. [Our cause has been reatly impeded and imperiled by this idea of a five years' war, which nothing but the effect of this backwardness can produce."

GREAT BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED NATIONAL TROOPS AGAINST TEN THOUSAND REBELS.

Kansas City, Wednesday, July 10.

We are indebted to the Kansas *Journal* for a copy of the Fort Scott *Democrat* of the 7th. It contains the account of a battle between the Missouri State troops, under Gov. Jackson and Gen. Rains, numbering, by their own account, from ten to thirteen thousand, and the United States forces under Col. Siegel, numbering 1,500 in all. Our informant says:

"On Wednesday, 3d inst., the State troops left Rupes Point and moved south to Murrays, six miles. Friday morning at 8 o'clock, they broke up camp and marched south in the direction of Carthage, the County seat of Jackson County; at Brier Forks, seven miles north of Carthage, they were met by Col. Segel, with 1,500 men, who immediately gave them battle. The first onset resulted in the State troops being driven back some distance, and the officers ordered a retreat. The centre gave way, but the order not being heard on the flanks, the advancing United States troops were in danger of being surrounded themselves, and fell back. They retreated slowly, keeping up the fight, the Artillery making fearful havoc among the enemy's ranks. At the crossing of Dry Fork, our lines were very near being broken, when, by the timely arrival of 200 Union men from Shoals Creek, they crossed with but a loss of five killed and two mortally wounded. The battle continued, the United States troops alternately fighting and retreating until dark, when they reached Carthage, having crossed Buck Branch and Spring River. On the way, the fighting was all done with the Artillery, Col. Siegel retreating as soon as they got them in position, and playing on their ranks as they advanced.

It is believed Col. Siegel's object was to draw the State troops on to Carthage, when, with 400 reserves left at that place, and expecting reinforcements from Neosha and Sarcoxie, he would be enabled to return and drive them back, or rout them.

The loss of Jackson's side was very great. Our informant said he counted between 70 and 80 wounded on the field and in houses by the wayside.

At Dry Fork a large amount of beef was thrown out of the wagons, it is supposed, to make room for the dead.

Another informant, a resident of Carthage, states that he passed over a part of the battle-field yesterday morning, and says he saw wagons and hacks passing in every direction, gathering up the dead for interment.

The loss on the part of the State troops cannot be less than from 300 to 500. The ground in many places was strewn with dead horses, and the stench was sickening.

The whole country was laid desolate, fences were torn down, crops trampled into the ground, and houses plundered.

The informant met parties of women who stated that everything had been taken from them by the State troops, exbept what they had on their backs.

The retreat of the National forces was conducted in a style worthy of veteran troops, and with as much coolness as if they were on a parade-ground, instead of the field of battle.

It was only the overwhelming odds on the side of the Secessionists that enabled them to carry the day. The real victory was with Col. Siegel.

A LATER DISPATCH

It is reported a night attack was made on Col. Siegel's force, and that 400 of his troops were killed and 600 taken prisoners, besides three pieces of artillery being captured.

Our informant, however, says that he overheard a messenger from the secession camp say that they had killed but one man after entering Carthage, and had taken no guns.

Gov. Jackson announces his intention of fortifying himself at Carthage until Gen. Price and Ben McCullough can arrive from Arkansas with reinforcements, when he will turn and act on the offensive, and enforce the laws of the State.

Col. Siegel retreated in the direction of Sarcoxie, where he expected reinforcements.

Nothing has been heard of Major Sturges and Gen. Lyon later than July 2.

8 P. M.—A citizen of this place has just arrived here, having left Sherman, Jasper County, at daylight this morning.

He states that after leaving Carthage Col. Siegel encamped two miles southeast of their town, when he was attacked in the night, and his command badly cut up. His loss is variously estimated at from 300 to 1,000, and that of the Secessionists from 1,000 to 2,000.

Col. Brown, with 3,000 troops from Springfield, is said to have joined Col. Siegel; Major Sturges is north of the Osage River, and Gen. Lyon, at last accounts, was at Warsaw, on his way south.

On Friday, the day of the battle, Ben McCullough and Gen. Price arrived at Neosho, twenty miles south of Carthage.

A guard of 200 men, left there by Col. Siegel, was surrounded and taken prisoners. One report says that they were all killed; another report says that but a small portion of them were killed.

Ben McCullough has sent forward 3,000 men to assist Gov. Jackson, and he (McCullough) expects 5,000 additional troops from Arkansas soon.

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

St. Louis, Wednesday, July 10.

Authentic intelligence, received here from an officer in Springfield on the 6th, states that Gen. Sweeney, with his entire force, reinforced Col. Siegel, and at last accounts were pursuing the State troops near Vernon. The reports of the engagement near Carthage, *via* Kansas, are much exaggerated, but all accounts agree in the death of Lieut.-Col. Wolf.

WHO COL. SIEGEL IS.

We learn the following particulars of the history of Col. Siegel, from an intimate friend of his, Mr. Sturmfels:

Col. Frank Siegel, who so gallantly led the United States forces against the Missourians at Carthage, is about 37 years of age. He is a native of Baden, and was graduated at the military school at Carlsruhe. He

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM CAMP GREBEL.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE—RETURN OF MAJOR WINTHROP'S WATCH—LIEUT. CHAMBERLAIN'S SCOUTING PARTY GOES FIVE MILES BEYOND BIG BETHEL—HAMPTON BRIDGE—THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

CAMP GREBLE, HAMPTON, Va., Monday, July 8, 1861.

As the end of the term of enlistment of three months' men here approaches, their thoughts naturally turn more and more homeward; nevertheless, a rumor which has gained currency among them that they are to be retained until the 23d, excites little more than disappointment. They want a fight.

An attack was expected last Friday night. A large part of the force here was marched out beyond the usual picket lines, but no enemy came. A tremendous rain-storm on Saturday night gave the enemy a still better chance than ever before to make their attack, but they again failed to come to time.

On Friday, four commissioned officers of the rebel army came to the National pickets outside the village, under a flag of truce, for the ostensible object of returning Major WINTHROP'S watch. Gen. PIERCE met them, received the watch, and a conversation of some length took place. They represented themselves to have ridden in from Yorktown, the distance of which place they variously stated at twenty-five and twenty-six miles. Capt. INGRAHAM, of Company L, Third Massachusetts Infantry, who was present, states that this was evidently false, their horses being quite fresh. Their uniforms differed in every respect from each other.

Among them was Col. CAREY, who burned Hampton Bridge. He declared, with evident seriousness, that they "should not let us rest easy here." One of the others stated that he himself was not an original Secessionist, only having gone out when his State did, but that Col. CAREY was "dyed in the wool." They gave no clue to the number of their forces in this vicinity. Their force at the Big Bethel fight they gave as 1,400, 200 of whom were cavalry; a reserve force being on the way from Yorktown at the time of the fight, the number of which they did not give. They say that *the Massachusetts troops were marching on their weakest points*, and give them the credit of being the part of the force which threatened them the most serious in that fight. The evident purpose in sending four commissioned officers to return a watch was a reconnoissance of the place. After the usual amount of attempted "pumping on" on both sides they rode off again. One of them wore the uniform of the Louisiana Zouaves.

A Mrs. SCHMELZ has been keeping a store in the town, passing beyond the lines every night. The great pleasure evinced by this lady at the salutes of the rebel officers led to a little *espionage* over her movements, which has resulted in her continued residence within the lines. The stopping of passes for marketing purposes has also been rendered absolutely necessary, by the information put in possession of the enemy by this means.

Lieut. CHAMBERLAIN, Company C, Third Massachusetts, returned yesterday (7th) afternoon from a scouting expedition which extended five miles beyond Big Bethel. They were gone thirty hours, and some uneasiness was beginning to be felt concerning them. They met no large force of the enemy, but tried in vain to outflank a company of cavalry and get a fight out of them, but, true to "secesh" first principles, all they wanted was to be let alone, and Lieut. C. couldn't get them to fight. There is thought to be a rebel force of two or three thousand at Big Bethel.

Hampton Bridge, burned some time since by Major, now Col., CAREY, to prevent the passage of the National troops, still remains unfinished, because, it is said, of *lack of timber*. It would certainly seem that a proper sense of the military necessity for the instant rebuilding of the bridge would very soon find timber, but red tape is all-powerful.

The passage of the creek is still made by batteaux, manned by the Naval Brigade. It is certainly to be hoped that these brave men will yet be treated as decently as their services deserve. From the first, they have been used more like dogs than human beings, and last night one of the men lay in a high fever in his quarters, where he had been for three days without medical treatment. The Brigade covered the retreat of our forces from Big Bethel, and some of them, with two guns, a day or two since met some rebel cavalry, unlimbered, and when the cavalry fled, ran after them, dragging the guns.

Without the Brigade, Hampton Creek would now be simply impassable in case of a retreat. Let them choose their own officers and give them the credit due them, and we shall see what we shall see. BETH.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

THE PASSAGE OF THE POTOMAC—THE FIGHT NEAR FALLING WATERS—APPEARANCE OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., July 5, 1861—9 P. M.

You have doubtless been informed of the passage of our troops into Virginia, and the engagement of Tuesday. There are some details, however, of which I suppose your readers would like to be informed. The passage of the river was well executed, and without accident of any kind. Col. ABERCROMBIE, with the Sixth Brigade, (Eleventh Pennsylvania and Wisconsin Regiments,) led the van, accompanied by Capt. MCMULLEN'S Company of Independent Rangers, as flankers, and one section of PERKINS' Battery, and a company of cavalry. Then followed Col. THOMAS' Brigade, (First,) Gen. NEGLEY'S and WYNKOOP'S, (Second and Fifth,) Gen. WILLIAMS and Col. LONGNECKER (the Third and Fourth Brigades) bringing up the rear. Each regiment was followed by its baggage train and guard, and was accompanied by a piece of artillery and a company of cavalry. Gen. PATTERSON crossed with Col. ABERCROMBIE'S Brigade. The passage commenced about 4 A. M., and was finished about 11. Upon crossing, the main body took the Martinsburgh turnpike, throwing out flanking companies about ¼ mile on each side. Gen. NEGLEY, after reaching the toll-gate, took a road about a mile to the right. Early in the morning the rebel scouts were in the neighborhood of the river, and two of them were shot by our pickets, but by the time the column got well in motion, none of them were visible.

Everything went on quietly until the head of the column had advanced about two miles beyond Falling Waters, where the enemy had been encamped They had evidently broken up their encampment very suddenly, leaving bread in their ovens and breakfast uneaten. MCMULLEN'S Company, which were thrown out in advance, with two companies of cavalry, were the first to receive the fire of the enemy, by which three of his men were wounded, but none killed. The enemy then came forward in force about three thousand strong, six hundred of whom were cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, which they fired pretty rapidly. ABERCROMBIE'S Brigade were about three-quarters of a mile in advance of the main body, and had to bear the brunt (indeed the whole) of the fight. The section of PERKINS' Battery was immediately put into operation, and orders sent to hurry up the rest of the column. Meantime fences were torn down and the army deployed into the adjoining fields. Col. ABERCROMBIE very properly held his men in check to prolong the fight until the main body had an opportunity of coming up, and the enemy showed no disposition to come to close quarters. In the meantime, the Wisconsin Regiment and the Rangers, as skirmishers, kept up a pretty rapid fire, while the artillery on both sides blazed away. It is surprising that more were not killed—the shot of the enemy generally were too high, striking the trees above the heads of our men in a very lively manner. This continued for over an hour, when the other regiments, coming up with the remainder of the guns, the enemy thought it prudent to retreat, while our army, encumbered with baggage and fatigued with a six miles' march, and being under arms since daybreak, were in no condition to follow. Our loss was three killed and ten wounded—the loss of the enemy is said to have been sixty killed. While the enemy were retreating, a party of their cavalry came upon one of Gen. NEGLEY'S flanking companies, which had halted and were awaiting the approach of the main body of NEGLEY'S Brigade, which, as I have stated, marched by the right. Our men, mistaking them for our own troops, commenced taking down fences to enable them to pass, but they were soon undeceived by the troopers firing their pistols among them and summoning them to surrender. The men fired their pieces and did their best to escape, which most of them did, but about 12 or 15, so far as I can ascertain, were captured.

I rode over the field of battle to-day, and it shows very evident traces of the engagement; the rails torn down, and the rich wheat trampled under foot where our men were hurried across to form into line-of-battle in front. The ruins of a barn which was burnt add to the desolation. The trees, also, in an adjoining wood, (which afforded excellent shelter for our skirmishers,) were in many places grazed and limbs knocked off.

When the enemy commenced their retreat they did it with such a hearty good will as to render pursuit, with our small force of cavalry, entirely hopeless, never stopping until they had reached a point about six miles south of Martinsburgh, on the Winchester road. The people here say they never halted, but went right through in double-quick time.

The conduct of our men is spoken highly of by the officers. Col. ABERCROMBIE, whose command was almost solely engaged, says he never saw any troops behave better. The enemy are now said to be in force about seven miles from here. Their strength is variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand, with twenty pieces of artillery. I do not think they exceed ten thousand, and do not believe they have twenty pieces. I believe the strength of the enemy in this neighborhood has always been over-estimated, at least since the evacuation of Harper's Ferry. At that time, from the most authentic information, they did not exceed ten thousand men, three thousand of whom went towards Romney, and have not returned. We have no evidence of any considerable accessions in this line since. Moreover, an army of the size which this is said to be could not move about the country as this is said to be doing, without leaving the most unmistakable evidences of its passage. But, whatever its strength, I trust we shall soon learn it with certainty, as there is every indication that we shall soon follow them. Our men are kept in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and it is expected that we shall march towards Winchester in search of the enemy to-morrow.

All the regiments but the Connecticut are now here. The latter is equally divided between Williamsport and Hagerstown, to guard the dépôts there. Capt. DOUBLEDAY'S battery is here, as well as PERKINS' and the Rhode Island, which arrived last night. The Commissary and Quartermaster's Department have been kept busy, and the roads have been lined, for the last two days, with wagon trains bringing on the supplies. We have now, or will have by to-morrow, ten days provisions for the whole force.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Sunday, July 7.

So soon as the position of Gen. MCCLELLAN is learned here officially, we shall most likely make a move, but what is to be the direction or object, we are unable to say.

Every few hours we have a fresh alarm, but generally they never amount to anything. Yesterday, a more than usually exuberant alarm came up, and the whole force was put under arms.

The Thirteenth and Sixteenth Regiments were advanced some distance out the Winchester pike, until two companies, advanced by the Sixteenth, came in contact with the rebel pickets, and some shots were exchanged.

The report had been that the rebels were 30,000 strong, and proposed to surround us, but this proved to be untrue, and both regiments, with a portion of PERKINS' Battery, which had been sent out, were recalled, and order was again restored.

From the most reliable information obtained, it has become evident that the rebels have not even a remote intention of coming to molest us here, and upon our advance to Bunker's Hill, if we ever make such an advance, they will retire to Winchester, and may probably give us a little shake there.

Martinsburgh was probably never more quiet and orderly than at the present time, and business, in a great many branches, is looking up.

The Twenty-third Regiment, with Major SPEAR as Provost Marshal, has charge of the town, and at night the whole is as quiet as a city of the dead.

The complaints here are loud and deep against the absurd reports furnished of the operations by the Associated Press, and scarcely a day passes that we are not called upon from some supposed connection with the matter. It is better to state nothing, than to misstate and fabricate.

In the dispatches of the 4th, the Twenty-third Regiment, of Philadelphia, is accused of being prominent in pillaging, &c., when, on the contrary, they have all along been called upon as reliable to prevent such occurrences, and arrest any who transgressed.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., July 8, 1861.

Coolness is the order of the day here now, with reference to everything but weather; but we do think that the coolest thing we have heard of lately was got off yesterday by Major SPEAR, of the Twenty-third, who is acting as Provost Marshal of this high old town. A man who had a cow out at pasture some two miles from town, came to the Major and complained that the picket would not allow his boy to pass back and forth to bring the cow home, and he desired a pass for the boy. A few moments' investigation convinced the Major that it was the rebel pickets and not ours who were interfering. He, therefore, sat down and wrote the following:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL, U. S. ARMY,
MARTINSBURGH, July 7.

COL. STEWART—*Sir:* You will accept my compliments, and I desire that you will instruct your pickets to allow Mr. ——— to pass his cow freely back and forth through the lines. See this order obeyed.

Yours, &c., Major GEO. SPEAR,
Acting Provost Marshal.

The gentleman has had no further difficulty with his cow; but what Col. STEWART must have thought of the matter deponent saith not.

This afternoon, Capt. GIBARD, Company F, Seventh Regiment, went out with fifteen men, upon picket duty, and surprised and captured three rebel dragoons and four horses.

The guard-house is rapidly filling up with prisoners, and before long it will become necessary either to send some of them away or provide more commodious quarters.

The prisoners of war from this division will be sent to Fort Delaware.

The brigade under Col. STONE arrived this morning. It embraces the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Ninth New-York, Second and Third Wisconsin, Third New Hampshire and First Pennsylvania—the whole numbering some 7,000.

The town and all the adjacent country is now just as full and a little fuller than is comfortable, as the force here now amounts to something over 30,000.

Gen. PATTERSON, this morning, issued an order that the Provost Marshal should search the town for any articles contraband of war, and the search has produced some queer revelations.

At the Everett House, the late head-quarters of the Confederate Army here, a box of medicines was found, consigned to Dr. F. A. NICHOLSON, Hopkins' Hospital, Winchester, Va. All the bottles bore the label of BULLOCK & CRENSHAW, Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, but the packing of the box are Baltimore papers, and a Baltimore card, turned upside down, was used for a label. The capture was made by Capt. HOFFMAN and Lieut. WILSON, of the Twenty-third.

Sergeant FULMER, of the Twenty-third, found in a house, down town, a number of sabres and pistols, which have been turned over to head-quarters. Operations have been commenced to-day for the restoration of the Baltimore and Ohio road, and they will be pushed forward with the utmost vigor.

Last night we had another very lively alarm, resulting from some mistake of a picket guard, who fired his piece a little too soon. About 200 shots were wasted upon the desert air, and the whole force was put under arms, but after a few moments of expectant waiting, all was again quiet.

We have ceased to pay much attention to alarms any more, as they are of too frequent occurrence, and amount to too little.

THE FIGHT AT GREAT FALLS.

The Washington *Republican* of July 9 has the following account of the recent skirmish at Great Falls:

"A message arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing information of a skirmish which had taken place during the day previous (Sunday) at Great Falls, between Major GERHARDT'S command, Eighth German Battalion, of about 200 men, who were stationed on the Maryland side of the river at Great Falls, and a much larger force of Secessionists, who were posted all along the other side of the river. The battalion was then under command of Capt. KRZYZANOWSKI, of Company B, Turner Rifles, Major GERHARDT being in the city.

At an early hour on Sunday morning a considerable body of Secessionists—nothing like the exact number of which could be ascertained, owing to their being mostly concealed behind the rocks—fired several volleys in quick succession, which was promptly returned by the men under Capt. KRZYZANOWSKI. The enemy was soon driven off. Nobody hurt on either side, so far as known.

A few minutes after 4 o'clock, however, the enemy again made their appearance, bringing with them a body of cavalry and other reinforcements, who again opened fire on our forces, which was returned with great promptitude, killing eight of the Secessionists, mostly cavalry, and wounding a number of others.

Two of Capt. KRZYZANOWSKI'S company were mortally wounded during the fight. The first was MARTIN UHL, who resided on Capitol Hill, and leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. He was a cooper by trade, and greatly esteemed by all who knew him. The other was HENRY RICHS, who also resided on Capitol Hill. He leaves a wife, who is now in Baltimore, but leaves no children. He was a very steady, upright young man, a carpenter by trade.

The first-named was shot in the left abdomen, as he was standing near the rest of his company engaged in loading and firing. His last words were a message to his wife, telling her 'not to grieve for him, as he had died for liberty and his country.'

Young RICHS was standing on a ledge of rocks when he was shot, the ball striking him on the left side of the forehead, causing him to fall a distance of over three hundred feet, striking behind the rocks, breaking one of his legs, and also crushing his head in a frightful manner. He lay thus for over two hours, until the enemy were driven off, when he was rescued by his companions. He was then still alive, and lived for about two hours afterwards.

The remains of both RICHS and UHL were brought to this city about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and were immediately taken to the armory of Company B, Turner Rifles, Republican Building, where they now lie. The remains were visited by large numbers of the District Volunteers during yesterday; and the determination to avenge their death is universal.

At 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, two companies United States Infantry, and Company D, Second Cavalry, left for the scene of conflict.

Reports of a renewal of the fight were rife through the city all day yesterday, but up to 2 o'clock this morning we have been unable to ascertain anything reliable from that vicinity. It is generally supposed, however, that the Government troops are now in pursuit of the rebels.

The funeral of both RICHS and UHL will take place from the armory of Company B, Republican Buildings, (corner of Second-street and Indiana-avenue,) at 9 o'clock this morning. A large number of district companies have signified their intention of joining the cortege, and a general invitation is extended to the military from other places now in this city.

These are the first Washingtonians who have yet been killed in battle since the war commenced.

FROM PENSACOLA AND FORT PICKENS.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, in his letter of June 26, writes:

"Com. MERVIN visited Fort Pickens this morning in great ceremony.

The steamers *Vanderbilt*, *Swan* and *Illinois*, are all in the immediate vicinity of Fort Pickens, unloading war implements, stores, &c. There has been no addition to the fleet within the last twenty-four hours. Yesterday evening there were thirteen vessels, of all classes, in view—several of them small steamers. The steamer *Mississippi*, with Com. MERVIN on board, and the *Niagara*, occupy their old positions. A large number of troops have been landed on the island from the recently arrived transports. A regiment of Zouaves are said to be among them. Citizens are not permitted longer to visit the Navy-yard.

P. S.—The steamer *Cahawba* has just arrived from the eastward and anchored in the fleet. Her decks are, or seem to be, crowded with men. Verily, our neighborhood is geeting thickly settled. Another small man-of-war steamer has arrived outside."

In a letter dated Thursday night, June 27, he writes:

"For the last two days we have been favored with cool, refreshing showers, and all fear of sickness, from the long drouth, has disappeared.

The numerous arrivals in the fleet of the enemy since Monday have created a great deal of excitement, and flashing eyes, lighted countenances, and lively conversations have taken the places of dejected faces and dull thoughts of our soldiers.

Another deserter to-day from Fort Pickens. A mule from one of the recently arrived transports, not liking his quarters on the island, or driven to desperation by the sand flies, swam from the beach at Fort Pickens to our shore, and made his way to the hills in spite of soldiers and batteries, which were charged in gallant style. Verily, old LINCOLN'S service must be a hard and degrading one, when his mules desert.

The Pensacola Telegraph Company have put up the posts between Farnesworth and the State line, and in few a days the wires will be stretched—making a direct line to Montgomery—and having a line from Barrancas to Pensacola, news will travel with the lightning's speed between the army and Richmond.

Many troops are thought to have been landed on the island this week. This morning hundreds of them were in bathing on this side the island, cutting up terrible swells. If Billy Wilson's Zouaves, they needed washing. Their tents are stretched on the sandy beach, whoever they are. There has been no addition to the fleet within the last twenty-four hours. The transport steamers—which we make out from their rigging, smoke-stacks, &c.—and now discharging, are the *Vanderbilt*, *Swan*, *Atlantic*, *Illinois* and *Cahawba*."

The same writer, under date of Friday night, June 28, says:

"The excitement of the last two or three days has in a measure subsided. Whether there was any cause for it or not, it has had one good effect, to arouse the people to preparation and vigilance. For a week past the vessels of our neighbors have displayed nightly signals, which we have been unable to interpret. They are probably of the newly-adopted code, intended to take the place of the lighthouse, long ago abolished at this point. There is seldom, however, an arrival among them by night. Either the *Vanderbilt* or *Illinois* sailed last night.

LOBER, the man that swam from Fort Pickens, goes to Richmond to play a star engagement. He left in this evening's train.

The mule that followed the example of LOBER, in swimming from Fort Pickens to the white settlements, turns out to be an old resident of Warrington and the Navy-yard. He was pressed into service by SLEMMER when he left that place, and deserted the first opportunity. He bears evidence of bad treatment, but is rapidly improving under the kindness of Capt. LOVELL'S company, the Quitman Artillery, whose prisoner he is."

MR. SEWARD AND THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.

A day or two after the review, at Washington, of the New-Jersey troops, by the President and Secretary of State, says the Trenton *Gazette*, we addressed the latter a note, thanking him, on behalf of the officers of the three regiments, for his attendance on the occasion.

To this note we yesterday received the following reply, which contains so much of sound, patriotic sentiment, and is so marked a compliment to the Jersey Volunteers, that we feel constrained to lay it before the public:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 6, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Neither you nor the patriotic brigade with which you are associated are under any obligations to me for my attendance on the President at the review to which you refer. His generous and grateful sentiments have been awakened by the promptness and vigor with which the people have taken up arms at the call of the Government, when a misguided portion of our fellow-citizens have not only determined to trample the award of the ballot-box under their feet, but even to overthrow the Union itself. He has, therefore, so far as it has been compatible with his many engagements, welcomed the arrival of our citizen soldiers at the Capital which they have so loyally come to protect and defend. It has been my official duty to support him on many of these occasions, and thus I have been enabled to say that they have been among the most pleasing of all the responsibilities which have devolved upon him. I am authorized by the President to assure you that he was very favorably impressed with the military appearance and bearing of the New-Jersey Brigade. I confess to an especial sympathy with them, because I derive my lineage, so far back as it can be traced at all, through ancestors not unknown or unhonored in that patriotic State.

I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours,
WM. H. SEWARD.

LAND GRANTS TO THE SOLDIER.

The following is the bill offered on Monday by Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers, who have been or shall hereafter be engaged in the military service of the United States:

Be it enacted, &c., That each commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall have been in the military service, or shall have volunteered and enlisted, and been regularly mustered into the military service of the United States, since the 12th day of April, 1861, and shall have been or shall be in such service for a period of sixty days, and shall have received or shall receive an honorable discharge, shall be entitled to receive a warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land.

Section second grants one hundred and sixty acres of land to the widow or minor children of any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, who may be killed or die in the service, provided he has been mustered into service for a period not less than three months.

Section third provides that the land warrants shall be assignable only subsequent to the delivery to the person to whom issued, and such assignment to be valid must be personally executed by such person.

Section fourth provides for the location of such warrants on any public lands duly surveyed and subject to sale.

Section fifth extends the benefit of the act to the militia or volunteers of any State or Territory who shall have been mustered into the actual service of the United States, provided that such militia or volunteers shall have been actually armed and equipped by such State or Territory, and in the actual pay thereof, for the purpose of sustaining the authority of the Government of the United States.

Section sixth gives three hundred and sixty, instead of one hundred and sixty, acres of land, to every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, or to his widow or minor children, who shall have been mustered into the service prior to August 1, 1861, and continue in such service until the military forces of the United States, except the regular army, shall be disbanded, or who shall be previously honorably discharged on account of wounds received or sickness incurred in such service.

Section eighth applies the provisions of the act to officers and seamen in the Navy, within the periods and subject to the limitations of the act.

Section ninth provides that the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, shall prescribe rules and regulations necessary to carry the act into effect.

Section tenth provides that an honorable discharge, on account of wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, shall entitle the party discharged to the same benefits as if the term of service had been fully performed.

THE CASE OF MR. W. H. HURLBURT.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* publishes the following card from the gentleman who took Mr. W. H. HURLBURT from Atlanta to Richmond:

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

To Hon. Jared I. Whitaker, Mayor of Atlanta, Ga.:

In accordance with your orders, Messrs. BOGGUS, WATKINS, HUNNICUTT, and myself, left Atlanta, Ga. on the evening of the 21st inst., in charge of W. H. HURLBURT, for Richmond, Virginia. We arrived in Lynchburgh, Virginia, on Sunday morning, the 23d inst., where we were obliged to remain over until Monday morning, in consequence of the trains not running on that road on the Sabbath.

We arrived in this city on Monday, the 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Leaving HURLBURT in charge of Messrs. BOGGUS, WATKINS, and HUNNICUTT, I proceeded immediately to the quarters of President DAVIS, and reported my business. The President was so kind as to give me an immediate audience. I laid before him your orders, the letter of Hon. B. C. YANCEY, and the dispatches, explaining to him, verbally, the whole particulars of the case, together with the facts drawn out in the examination, by the Committee in Atlanta, together with the state of feeling which existed in our community.

The President examined all the papers and dispatches personally, and listened attentively to my statement. He called in consultation Mr. TOOMBS, Secretary of State, and after a careful weighing of the whole case, the Government came to the conclusion that HURLBURT was a dangerous man, an enemy to the South, and that he ought to be held for trial. Mr. BENJAMIN, the Attorney-General was also consulted, but I have not been fully apprised of his opinion in the case. Mr. W. M. BROWNE, Assistant Secretary of State, *was not* consulted by the Government, yet he gave it as his opinion, and expressed it with great boldness, that HURLBURT was a friend to our Government, and ought to be released at once. I take occasion to say that Mr. BROWNE is the only man in, or out of the Government, that I have met with in Richmond who dares to express such an opinion, in the face of all the facts of the case. President DAVIS, for certain satisfactory reasons, concluded to turn HURLBURT over to the authorities of the State of Virginia.

By request of the President, Mr. TOOMBS accompanied me to Gov. LETCHER, before whom the whole case was laid. Gov. LETCHER came to the same conclusion concerning the case arrived at by President DAVIS and Mr. TOOMBS, and determined to send HURLBURT to Charleston, on the warrant of Judge GILCHRIST, Confederate States Commissioner. Dispatches have been received from Charleston, from the Confederate States Commissioner and others, to hold fast to HURLBURT, as they want him in that city, and he will probably be sent to South Carolina in a few days. I am requested by Gov. LETCHER to remain here for a day or two, until a final disposition is made of HURLBURT.

The outside feeling in this city against HURLBURT is very strong, and if turned loose here he would no doubt be summarily dealt with. He is looked upon here by all persons, except W. M. BROWNE, as a bold and audacious man—a bitter enemy of the South and her institutions, an Abolition writer known to the North and to Europe for the past twelve years, and a wholesale slanderer of Southern men. In person and manners he has all the appearance of a gentleman. He is a fine scholar, a man of very superior talents and accomplishments, and of very insinuating address—all of which, taken into consideration, makes him far more dangerous than an ordinary man would be. It is hoped justice will be meted out to him.

WM. S. BASSFORD.

In an editorial notice of the above, the *Intelligencer* makes the following pertinent remarks:

And who is Mr. BROWNE? And how comes it that this spy is his friend? Why should HURLBURT so earnestly desire to be sent to Richmond where his "friend" BROWNE was? Why should BROWNE, the "friend" of the spy, *without being consulted*, thus strive to obtain HURLBURT'S release *at once?* We mean more and we know more than it is desirable to express at this time. We only say to the Charleston *Mercury*, "here is a widening of the Abolition trail." Mr. BROWNE, like Mr. HURLBURT, possesses a facile pen. We all know with what ease certain accomplished "professional writers" can paint both sides of a picture. Mr. BROWNE was once connected with the New-York *Journal of Commerce* when that paper opposed the South. Mr. BROWNE is from England, and, if we are not mistaken, is very intimate with certain parties in Edinburgh. He may be blameless. He may be the dupe of HURLBURT. But there is too much at stake to justify ceremony. BROWNE is too near our Government, too familiar with our plans, and, by his influence in the State Department, has too much power to paralyze and demoralize our foreign policy, to be exempt from scrutiny. Of one thing we are positive, and that is, that the friend of W. H. HURLBURT is not fit to be the Assistant Secretary of State and the confidential adviser of the Premier of the Southern Cabinet.

MOVEMEMTS IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of July 8 says:

"It will be remembered that last week Lieut.-Col. BLOOD'S battalion, of Col. BLAND'S regiment, went to Pilot Knob, and thence to Farmington, Francois County, Mo. At 5 o'clock Saturday evening a party returned from the battalion, bringing four prisoners, who are now at the Arsenal. The party consists of Adjutant GANTT, Major WALKER, (Surgeon,) W. F. MCCHESNEY, hospital steward, and two privates.

The detachment left the Arsenal at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, and reached Pilot Knob at 5 A. M. next day. After reconnoitering at this place and the vicinity, they proceeded thence to Farmington, to disperse certain bands of armed traitors said to be gathered there. They arrived at midnight, quickly posted guards on all the roads leading to the town, and took possession of the Court-house. Next morning the town was subjected to a search, which resulted in the finding of a large secession flag in a hay-loft, and several drums belonging to secession military companies. Some fifty of the citizens took the oath of allegiance to the National Government. At evening rumors arrived that rebel troops were hovering in the vicinity, and next morning a skirmishing party of some eighty men, under Adjutant GANTT, was sent in pursuit. They proceeded, on the 4th, some eight miles toward Valley Forge, when they came upon a party of the rebels, some eight or ten, armed with rifles. They fled—refusing to halt—and were fired upon. One of them was shot through both knees, and died within about fifteen minutes. Three of the others were captured, and the rest got off. The deceased was named NICHOLAS BERRINGTON. On his person was found an unfinished letter, addressed to his sweetheart, bidding her farewell, and telling her he was 'going to shoot Black Republicans.' The detailed party found traces of companies of troops, but failed to meet enemies and returned."

Col. BOERNSTEIN has issued an address to his regiment declaring his intention of resigning his command as soon as his three months enlistment shall have expired. He finds that he is too advanced in years to bear the fatigues of camp life.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

The following call appears in the St. Louis journals: ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, July 6, 1861.

We, the undersigned, being a majority of the Committee of the Convention of the State of Missouri, charged with the duty of convening the said Convention, at such time prior to the third Monday of December, 1861, and at such place as they may think the public exigencies require, do hereby notify the said Convention to assemble and meet at Jefferson City, in the State of Missouri, on the twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

R. WILSON,
J. T. TINDALL,
J. W. MCCLURG,
JAS. R. MCCORMACK,
THOS. T. GANTT,
Majority of the Committee.

THE VOTE IN KENTUCKY.

The following is the official vote in the recent election in Kentucky, with the exception of Boone County:

	Union.	Disunion.
First District	6,225	8,988
Second District	9,271	3,368
Third District	10,392	3,113
Fourth District	10,344	2,469
Fifth District	8,247	2,719
Sixth District	8,101	229
Seventh District	11,035	2,862
Eighth District	8,272	5,706
Ninth District	12,230	3,720
Tenth (all but Boone County)	8,373	4,526
Total	92,460	37,700
	37,700	
	54,760	

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON KENTUCKY SOIL.

The Louisville *Journal*, of July 8, says:

"Some time ago a man named MACK HENDRICKS, who grew up in Simpson County, left that county, went to Tennessee, and enlisted in the Confederate Army stationed immediately across the Kentucky line, eight miles from Franklin. On the night of the 1st inst. he deserted and made his way to Franklin, Ky. The next morning Capt. BABER, of the Tennessee Army, with his Orderly Sergeant, came into Franklin and took him, contrary to his will, declaring he would take him back or kill him. Some of the citizens of Franklin, if they had known it in time, would have sworn out a writ of *habeas corpus* and tested the question whether Kentucky soil should be violated in that manner.

This is a case that demands Gov. MAGOFFIN'S prompt interposition. A military officer of the Southern Confederacy has no more right to come into Kentucky and forcibly seize and carry off a deserter than a Canadian officer has. Every Kentuckian is wronged, Kentucky herself is outraged, by the act of lawless violence. If MAGOFFIN is really a Governor of Kentucky, if he is anything better than the mere employe of the Southern Government, let him prove it. If a Captain from Camp Clay, near Cincinnati, were to come over into Kentucky and forcibly seize and abduct a Kentucky deserter, wouldn't MAGOFFIN rumble Executive thunder.

KENTUCKY AND THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Louisville *Journal* comments as follows on President LINCOLN'S Message:

"On the whole, it is plain that the Message limits rather than enlarges the policy foreshadowed in the proclamation. If, therefore, Congress shall comply promptly and fully with the President's recommendation, as we apprehend that Congress will, the duty and the policy of Kentucky respecting the war will remain, nevertheless, precisely what they are and have been from the first. The Message introduces no new element into the question of our position. At worst the Message leaves us exactly as we were. It contains absolutely nothing calculated to disturb us in the attitude of neutrality we have assumed. To be sure, the President characterizes the attitude in terms apparently not very complimentary to some of us, but, after all, he is more severe on himself than on anybody else, inasmuch as his language implies a thorough misconception both of the ground of our attitude and of its total effect on the condition of affairs. We are neutral mainly because neutrality alone promises to stay us from imbruing our hands in each other's blood; and our neutrality, so far from being in the long run injurious to the Government, has done more to relieve the Government physically and to strengthen it morally, than the active support of any single State in the North,—certainly far more than such active support as Kentucky herself could have brought to the Government. The President in overlooking these conspicuous facts reflects on himself instead of Kentucky. We venture to say, that if he had comprehended the attitude of Kentucky just as it really is, he would have couched his views of neutrality in language more just to her as well as more becoming to himself. As it is, we can very well stand his strictures, if he can stand the ignorance that licensed them. Kentucky is too firm in her consciousness of right, and too clear in her loyalty to be moved by the illiberal criticism of anybody, whether high or low, and whether at home or abroad.

Whatever Congress may see fit to do in the line of the President's recommendation, then, the duty and the policy of Kentucky, we repeat, will remain precisely what they are and have been from the first. Let this fact be distinctly recognized. We have, for the sake of peace amongst ourselves, and in a spirit of the highest and most enlightened loyalty, assumed a position of neutrality during the war, whether the war be offensive or defensive, long or short, disastrous or successful, and duty and policy alike require us to maintain the position in good faith. Let us be true to our high obligations. Let neither machinations here nor misconceptions elsewhere swerve us a hair's-breadth from the path we have marked out for our beloved Commonwealth. That path is for us, whatever may be said of it by ignorance on the one side or malice on the other, the path, and the only path, of peace, of safety, and of honor. One month from to-day the people of Kentucky will have an opportunity to lift the car of State into this path squarely and permanently. Will they do so, or will they set Kentucky on the inclined plane of secession, and start her impetuously for the near abyss of revolution and of war? This is still, as before, the simple yet pregnant issue to be tried at the August election. The message does not change or even qualify the issue.

Voters of Kentucky! we call on you to meet the issue with that commanding unanimity which the repose and welfare of the Commonwealth and the solemn interest of the whole nation demand at your hands.

SOUTHERN FINANCES.

The following is an extract of a letter from Vicksburgh, Miss., dated June 16:

"Our Southern cities, and especially Vicksburgh, can be compared very well to a steamer on the Mississippi, whose bottom is perforated by a thousand holes, which is perceptibly and rapidly going under. There is no business doing. The shelves are bare—the merchants lolling on the counters. There is no money, no credit, and provisions scarce and dear. If the war continues, this whole country will be overwhelmed in bankruptcy and ruin. There is no money in the country. To supply the deficiency and defray the expenses of the Government, and to support the army, we have resorted to the issue of Confederate bonds, which, if the blockade is effectual, will, I am afraid, be equal to the old Continental money. Our negroes bring us in very little. It is almost impossible to get employment at any price. Thousands have enlisted in the army merely for a support. The only bustle in our city is from the soldiery drilling and coming and going. The season has been quite favorable. Crops are fine, and fruit in abundance. I am in hopes we shall not perish for want of food, although many must suffer.

Our prospects appear gloomy and sad. Whatever may be the result of this war, I have never been able to see any good likely to come to us from secession, but, on the contrary, I believe if our independence is acknowledged, it will be the commencement of the abolition of Slavery. How can Missouri, Kentucky, or Maryland retain their slaves if the line is drawn between them and a foreign country? They must inevitably become Free States. In turn the next tier of States, and so on. It may be gradual, but certain. To keep the peace it will require a standing army of two hundred thousand men. The expense for the support of these, with the war debt already and to be incurred, will entail upon us and future generations several hundred millions. What, then, do we gain? A disruptured Government, entitled to no respect at home or abroad, a partnership of States—a rope of sand, liable to be severed at any moment by any disaffected State—any State capable of disannulling any law which does not exactly please her."

CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS TO EUROPE.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 29th, is quite despondent over the results of secession diplomacy. It says of the refusal of Great Britain to permit privateers to bring their prizes into British ports:

"We are only surprised that any of the Commissioners have remained a day in London after this order was issued. This is an attack of *quasi* hostility, which it appears to us ought to have arrested all confidence with British authorities. It was well known that, whilst Great Britain has the greatest interest in the independence of the Confederate States, there is an element of anti-slavery fanaticism which would, in all likelihood, paralyze her counsels in our favor."

The *Mercury* thinks the Emperor of the French free from all "fanaticisms," but ascribes his neutral policy to the stupidity of the Commissioners in staying so long in England as to give the British Ministry the opportunity to commit him to their own course of proceoure. It also says that the Commissioners ought to have offered the British and French Governments some tangible advantage in the shape of low duties, to compensate them for running the risk of disagreeable complications with the United States, and asks in conclusion:

"Have our Commissioners been empowered to offer to France and England a treaty guaranteeing for a number of years low duties on their manufactured commodities imported into the Confederate States? We fear not; for if they had been empowered to make such treaties, we are satisfied that they might before this have returned home, with their mission completely successful, and the war on our frontier, on the part of the United States, reduced to a weak absurdity."

THE FORCE IN VIRGINIA.

A letter dated at Lynchburgh, Va., June 30, and published in the Louisville *Courier*, says:

"We are now at Camp Davis, in comfortable quarters, where, in the roll-call of companies, the names of doctors, lawyers, and good and true men, from every position in society, is thrown aside for that of high *private* in the cause of God and the Confederate States. We number here as regulars some seven companies; as State volunteers probably 3,000; as independent companies some 2,000 to 3,000 more. Thus we have in all, here, a reliable force of about 8,000 efficient soldiers."

Another letter, dated at Camp Lee, near Richmond, June 23, says:

"Ours is a camp of instruction, where to-day there are (3,500) thirty-five hundred raw troops daily drilled four hours, by the Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, now quartered at this camp. Besides these, we have four encampments immediately adjacent to this city, in which are stationed 25,000 men from various States, fully armed, equipped and drilled, awaiting marching orders. From the best available sources, I am led to believe that Virginia now has under arms 125,000 troops, eager for the fray."

A SAD STORY OF SECESSION ANARCHY.

The Boston *Traveller* of July 9 says:

"A gentleman lately from Mobile, furnishes us full particulars of the terrible fate of Capt. JONES, which has already been briefly alluded to. Capt. JONES had a homestead about 17 miles above Mobile.

He was the owner of a schooner, and was in the habit of making excursions to a considerable distance from the shore. On one occasion, a fierce norther came suddenly upon his vessel, and obliged him to take refuge in the port of Pensacola. Passing the National fleet, he went up to the city, and was there arrested on the charge of treason in carrying dispatches to the officers of the fleet. An examination resulted in his discharge, as no proof could be produced to sustain the allegation. In the meantime, the news of the supposed treason of Capt. JONES had spread to Mobile, and one of the Vigilance Committees which now rule in that city, determined, without any investigation as to the guilt or innocence of the party inculpated, to execute Lynch law upon him if he should ever return.

He arrived there soon after, and had just taken the cars at Mobile to rejoin his beloved wife, when the Committee found him, at once produced a rope, which indeed they always carry with them in their rounds—and attaching it to a tree by the roadside, swung off their victim amidst his protestations of innocence. The dead body was given up to his wife, who, amidst her unutterable suffering, devoted weeks to the object of freeing his memory from the aspersions of the mob She proved beyond a doubt, that her husband while living was a firm and unwavering Secessionist, the idea of betraying his native State having never entered his mind, and this she compelled the Mobile papers to acknowledge and publish. And thus in this 'reign of terror' perished one Secessionist at the hands of his own friends. This tragedy almost equals some of the incidents of the first French Revolution."

DEFENCE OF MOBILE.

The Mobile *Advertiser*, of the 30th ult., has the following:

"In addition to the small arms already in possession of the city for defence, we are glad to learn that the Mayor has obtained from the State Government five hundred additional muskets and an invoice of percussion caps, which will arrive from Montgomery on Monday.

At the earnest and repeated solicitations of the Mayor, he has also succeeded in obtaining a requisition from the Ordnance Department of the Confederate States Government for five hundred muskets. The Mayor has also been advised where six hundred more can be had at short notice, in case of need. We can thus arm four thousand volunteers with army rifle and musket, besides the present arms in the hands of the citizens and militia. Mobile can turn out at least seven thousand fighting men to defend herself, and the city authorities have provided ample stores of powder and ball to supply them.

By means of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the two rivers, the interior of Alabama and Mississippi could, on the shortest notice, send us thousands of rifles to aid us. Yet there are some persons who apprehend that Gen. BRAGG is to be whipped, in the course of a few days, at Pensacola, and after his splendid army is 'wiped out,' the enemy will walk over to Mobile, 'wipe it out,' and thence pass into the interior, to finish the country. Gen. BRAGG is not going to be whipped, nor is the enemy weak enough to venture on such a fool's errand as is imputed to him. When he can gather a compact army of from 25,000 to 50,000, he may venture to land on the coast with a view to march to the interior. Whenever he tries the experiment, he will be very glad to get back to his ships before he has made many days' march.

Through the energetic exertions of the Council of Defence, composed of the Mayor, the President of the two City Boards and a Joint Committee from them, a large and efficient park of artillery has been gathered, consisting of brass rifle cannon, iron smooth bores and howitzers. The whole number is between twenty-five and thirty. Of these, five of the best pieces are already mounted, the work on two other gun-carriages is finished and has only to be put together, and the rest are in the course of rapid construction. In a few days it is believed that one-half of the whole number of guns will be ready for the field.

Apprehensions have been expressed by some of the citizens that the enemy off Pensacola, after thrashing Gen. BRAGG, might penetrate the Perdido River with their small transports, and marching across the Fish River, seize a couple of river steamers laid up there for the Summer, and steam up to Mobile, and catch us all napping some of these dark nights. Out of abundant caution, we learn that the Mayor has taken measures either to have the steamers moved or to dismantle the machinery so as to make them useless for locomotive purposes."

ITEMS FROM TEXAS.

The Galveston *Civilian*, of the 26th ult., says:

"Col. VAN DORN, of the Confederate Army, is, we understand, to be charged with the control of the measures for the defence of Galveston. It is understood that he will place three companies of artillery in the regular service, and add considerably to the present stock of cannon and small arms. A full battery of flying artillery is to be added to the present defences of the Island, besides increasing the fortifications."

The Hempstead *Courier*, of the 22d ult., has the following:

"We learn from a private source that two men were arrested at Chappel Hill, on Monday, who were Abolitionists, and who said they were from Illinois. They were sent here as secret agents for the purpose of finding out whether the 'strong Union party,' of which the Lincolnites have heard so much as still existing in Texas, was really so. They were detected conversing with a negro woman, by a gentleman, who, after they had left, questioned her regarding the conversation, when she told him that they were trying to induce her to leave her master and go to the North. They were arrested, but vigorously denied the charge of being Abolitionists and ever holding any conversation with the negress. Their trunks were searched, however, and lo, what a sight! They were filled with *Helper's Impending Crisis*.

Seeing it useless to make a further denial of their true character, they made a clean breast of it, and acknowleged the facts as above stated. They were asked if they had met with any Union men in their travels through Texas, to which they answered in the negative—said that they had been considerably disappointed. Their object was to get up a rebellion among the slaves. They were escorted to the woods, but we do not know what became of them, though we more than suspect that the Helper doctrine, in their case at least, has reached 'its crisis.'"

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier*, of July 3, has this paragraph:

"Some talk was created on the wharves and streets on Tuesday morning, by the appearance off the Bar at an early hour of a sailing ship, which, from her movements, it was generally supposed was trying to run the blockade. The steam tender of the fleet was shortly observed in chase of the stranger, and it was not long before she was overhauled and brought to, and was then taken off to the flag-ship *Wabash*. She was a light ship, and probably in ballast, and from all we can learn in reference to her appearance, as seen by those nearest the spot, she was probably the Spanish ship *Plus Ultra*, now due here from Barcelona, and which the fleet have orders to send to New-York. She was at one time quite near the Bar, and had her captain been well acquainted, and so disposed, she might have been anchored in a position where she could have been protected by the guns of Fort Moultrie, and safe from interference."

The following mysterious announcement is made by the same paper:

"A model of a plan offered by a citizen of Charleston for *the benefit* of a hostile vessel, may be seen in the *Courier* office.

We have ample sources at our command for paying troublesome attentions to the blockaders, and even to capturing their vessels singly.

We should, at all events, be diligent in practicing for many reasons, and we trust some efficient and authoritative impulse and direction will be given to the earnest wishes of many citizens.

Men, money and materials will be forthcoming on a proper call."

THE REBELS SAFE IN THE NORTH.

The Savannah *Republican* says:

"In times of great public excitement a great many stories are invented in both sections with the view of adding to the public irritation. Of this class is the statement, generally believed, that it is unsafe for a citizen of the Confederate States to put his feet on the soil of the enemy. That is not true. Of course it is advisable and best, in times like these, for Southern men to remain at home, but in cases where their families are at the North, and they desire to bring them home, or in other urgent necessity, we have no doubt of their ability to go and return with perfect safety. The only condition is, attend to your own business, and leave the affairs of others alone. We know a number of gentlemen of this State, some of them of this city, who have recently gone North and returned without the slightest molestation. We yesterday saw a letter from a resident of Savannah now in New-York, in which he expresses his astonishment at the respect with which he is everywhere treated, after all the blood-thirsty stories he had read in the newspapers."

PATRIOTIC LIBERALTY.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes:

"ROBERT BONNER, of the *Ledger*, never does things by halves. It is to his liberality and spirit that our people had the rare treat of hearing Mr. EVERETT on the Fourth of July. He heard Mr. EVERETT in Roxbury some time since. He wanted that or some similar oration in New-York, and he undertook to lift the whole responsibility, and did so. The men whose names were to the call were not expected to, and did not, assume one dollar of the expense. The Academy of Music was engaged by Mr. BONNER, and all other expenses assumed. But an unexpected embarrassment arose. The proceeds were to go to the families of the volunteers. Mr. EVERETT wanted one-half of the profits to go to the families of the Massachusetts soldiers. But Mr. BONNER knew New-York well enough to know that that would not go down. BONNER had his sword in hand to cut the ugly knot. He handed Mr. EVERETT his own check for $1,000 to be paid to the Massachusetts Volunteers, and then put into the New-York Treasury the full sum gathered from the vast and loyal throng swayed by the matchless eloquence of the orator of the Union."

THE FEELING IN NEW-MEXICO.

A letter to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Kansas City, July 1, says:

"The mail from Santa Fé arrived here this morning, bringing dates up to the 16th, and two through passengers, Lieut. WAGNOR, Topographical Engineer, U. S. A., and Mr. JENKINS, Mining Engineer of the Montezuma Mining Company of N. M. The citizens of Santa Fé and the Territory will immediately respond to the call of the President for volunteers, and if the whole army was called from New-Mexico, there would be no difficulty to raise ample force enough to garrison all the forts and other sections of the country, for the defence and protection of the Territory and her citizens. The passengers quote business quite at a stand at Santa Fé, all speculating on the troubles in the States. New-Mexico is for the Union, and will support the President to her greatest power."

THE SUMTER.

In the "Talk on Change" the New-Orleans *Crescent*, of July 3, says:

"There are frequent inquiries about the first man-of-war of the Confederated States, the *Sumter*. Where has she gone to? is the oft-repeated inquiry. It will not be wise or prudent to talk of the movements of our navy. All we know is, that the *Sumter* has gone 'somewhere;' so has the famous steamer *Yankee*, now *Jackson*. As for the exposed position of the seashore, the lakes and Proctorville, the enemy are well posted up. They know every weak spot, and can pounce on us at any moment. What can one hundred men do at Proctorville, without field-pieces, against three or four transports filled with troops, covered, of course, by heavily armed steamers? Some of our pretended wise folks may ridicule the landing of an army at Proctorville, or on the shell bank below there. It is thought that no more troops ought to leave the State."

THE PIRACY OF THE ST. NICHOLAS.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION AFTER COL. THOMAS SCHOONER.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.

We learn that the steamer *Chester*, Capt. E. S. L. Young, was taken possession of at her wharf at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, by order of Provost Marshal Kenly, for an expedition to the mouth of the Potomac which admitted of no delay. The *Chester* was firing up for her usual trip to Charlestown, and was ready for immediate service. She proceeded directly to Fort McHenry, where Gen. Banks had in readiness an armament of two 24-pounders, an artillery company, an infantry company, and a posse of police officers, under Lieut. Carmichael and Officer Horner, which were soon placed on board, and she steamed down the river. Orders were also immediately given to stop all the bay steamers that usually start at an early hour, to prevent any possibility of information being given that might tend to the defeat of the purposes of the expedition.

Information was received on Monday night that Col. Richard Thomas, (the French lady,) with his seven companions, had reached Fair Haven from a schooner, which had brought them down the Rappahannock, and was waiting off the mouth of the Potomac for some purpose in connection with Col. Thomas' visit to Baltimore. Col. Kenly, therefore, immediately resolved to attempt her capture, and being unable to engage a steamer with the essential secresy, seized the *Chester* as above stated. He had also reason to believe that persons in the city were in collusion with Col. Thomas, whatever his designs may have been, and that several parties of men left the city in omnibuses on Monday, prior to the arrest of Col. Thomas, going towards North Point, designed, it was presumed, to furnish the schooner with an armed crew for future operations.

The *Chester* did not get off until near 7 o'clock, but as no other steamer was allowed to leave the port it is probable that the schooner will be captured with all on board and brought to the city.

Col. Thomas is a son of the late Hon. Richard Thomas, of St. Mary's County, for many years President of the Maryland Senate, and a nephew of Ex-Gov. James Thomas. We have not ascertained the names of the parties arrested with him, but it is belived that none of them are Baltimoreans.

Lieut. Carmichael says that he was informed that the party on board the schooner done their best to persuade Col. Thomas not to come up to Baltimore, and some of them even endeavored to hold him by force. Finding that he was determined to come, seven of his companions resolved to accompany him. What was the object of their visit is variously surmised, but it is presumed to have been to attempt another piratical seizure of one of our river steamers and the capture of any vessels that might be found in the bay.

The *Chester* returned at midnight, having failed in capturing the schoner, though they got on her track. She went about six miles up the Patuxed River, to Millstone Landing, and ascertained that the schooner had been there during the morning, having on board about thirty men, all well armed with bright muskets. The steamer remained at the landing a cougle of hours and then returned to the city. The gunboat *Benwood* was overhauled and put on the track of the schooner, and she will have to keep a sharp lookout to escape capture.

The following are copies of papers found on Col. Thomas at the time of his arrest at Fort McHenry. It will be seen that it was his intention to pass whilst in this city, under the assumed name of Col. R. T. Zaroona:

The Commonwealth of Virginia to Richard Thomas Zaroona, greeting:

Know you, that from special trust and confidence reposed in your fidelity, courage and good conduct, our Governor, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by an ordinance of the Convention of the State of Virginia, doth commission you a Colonel in the Active Volunteer forces of the State, to rank as such from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, as Governor, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, this second day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

(Signed) JOHN LETCHER.

City of Richmond, Virginia, to wit:

This day appeared before me, Joseph Mayo, Mayor of the City of Richmond, Richard Thomas Zaroona, and qualified to the within commission by taking the oath prescribed by law.

Given under my hand this 2d day of July, A. D. 1861. (Signed,) JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor.

Executive Department, Richmond, July 3, 1861.

Permit Col. R. T. Zaroona, of the Potomac Zouaves, to pass at will, *free*, over the roads and rivers of this Commonwealth upon his own certificate, and upon like certificate, pass his men and baggage.

All officers, civil and military, will respect him, and give him such facilities as he may require, in their power to afford. By order,

S. BASSETT NEUCH,
Aide-de-Camp to Governor of Virginia.

Approved:
(Signed) JOHN LETCHER.

He had also with him a letter of credit on a Baltimore house for the sum of $1,000, declaring that the check of Col. Zaroona to that amount would be duly honored by Messrs. R. H. Maury & Co., of Richmond.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BANKS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE.

Head-quarters Department of Annapolis,
Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

By virtue of authority vested in me as commanding officer of this Department, I have appointed, and do hereby appoint, George R. Dodge, Esq., of Baltimore, Marshal of Police, vice Col. John R. Kenly, who, being relieved of this service at his own request, now assumes command of the First Regiment of Maryland Volunteers on the Upper Potomac, in the State of Maryland.

I have made this appointment at the suggestion and upon the advice of very many influential and honorable citizens of Baltimore, representing its different sections, parties and interests. And in order that public opinion shall have proper influence, and the civil authority due weight in all municipal affairs, it is my desire and expectation that the Marshal shall receive suggestion, advice and direction from them and other loyal citizens, as from all the Departments of the Government of the city, and in all respects to administer every department of the Police law in full freedom, for the peace and prosperity of the city, and the honor and perpetuity of the United States.

N. P. BANKS, Major-General
Commanding Department of Annapolis.

Head-quarters Deaaramemt of Annapolis,
Fort McHenry, July 10, 1861.

Special Order No. 1.—The troops stationed near the centre of the City of Baltimore will break up their camps at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day, and resume the positions heretofore occupied by them in the suburban portions of the city, viz:

The Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Lyle, near Fort McHenry.

The Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Lewis, Federal Hill.

The Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Morehead, Mount Clare Station.

The Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. Pratt, Patterson's Park.

The Thirteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. Shutt, on West Baltimore-street.

The Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Voluntee.s, Col. Hinks, on Baltimore-street.

The battery of light artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers, Major Cook, Mount Clare station.

2. When reëstablished in quarters, the commanding officers will not allow the men of their respective commands to visit the city without permission obtained for that purpose from the commanding officers of the company and regiment to which they are attached. When such permission is granted it will be for good cause, and those who receive it will be required to leave their arms in camp, to avoid controversy or collision with citizens, and to carefully observe and obey the laws and ordinances of the city.

No soldier who violates the rule should be permitted to enjoy the privilege a second time. Any soldier who violates the ordinances established for the government of the city, will be punished by the civil tribunals according to the laws of the State. The commanding General enjoins upon all officers in command, in addition to the military instruction of the officers and men required of them, especial attention to the 73d paragraph of the Army Regulations, viz:

"All commanders ought to encourage useful occupations and manly exercises and diversions among their men, and to repress dissipation and immorality."

By order of Maj.-Gen. Banks.

ROBERT WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Richmond under date of June 25, says:

"Right Rev. Leonidas Polk, of Louisiana, was to-day commissioned Major-General in the Army of the Confederate States. The appointment has been urged upon Bishop Polk for several weeks, but he has had some hesitation in accepting it. A few days since he paid a visit to the venerable Bishop Meade, at his home near Winchester, to consult with him about it. The result was that he concluded to accept it.

Bishop Meade told him truly that he already held a commission in a very different army, to which he held allegiance 'till life's journey ends.'

'I know that very well,' replied Bishop Polk, 'and I do not intend to resign it. On the contrary, I shall only prove the more faithful to it by doing all that in me lies to bring this unhallowed and unnatural war to a speedy and happy close. We, of the Confederate States, are the last bulwarks of civil and religious liberty; we fight for our hearth-stones and our altars; above all, we fight for a race that has been, by Divine Providence, intrusted to our most sacred keeping. When I accept a commission in the Confederate army, therefore, I need not only perform the duties of a good citizen, but contend for the principles which lie at the foundation of our social, political and religious polity.'

The result of this conversation was that our beloved Bishop was induced to accept the appointment which was urged upon him, and for which he is particularly fitted, by birth, education and talents.

Bishop Polk is a native of Tennessee, and at an early age entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated with distinguished honors, a cotemporary of President Davis, Gen. Lee, Gen. Johnston and Gen. Magruder. All of these gentlemen remember his talents and proficiency, and have urged his appointment from the beginning, with a unanimous voice.

The command of Major-Gen. Polk extends from the mouth of the Arkansas River, on both sides of the Mississippi, to the northernmost limits of the Confederate States. It takes in the encampment at Corinth, Mississippi, where there are about 15,000 men assembled; the northern portion of the State of Alabama, and the State of Tennessee. On the west, it comprehends that portion of the State of Arkansas bordering the Mississippi north of White River, as far north as the boundaries of the Confederate States may extend. That portion of the State of Arkansas south and west of the White River is consigned to Col. Hardee, now in command of Fort Morgan, near Mobile.

Gen. Polk will leave for his command in a very few days. His head-quarters will be Memphis, where he will no doubt frequently be heard from."

News from St. Domingo.

The News from St. Domingo is important, a bloody reaction having taken place against the invasion by Spain. The Kingston (Jam.) *Journal*, of the 8th of June, in reference to affairs in St. Domingo, says that Gen. Santana has succeeded in establishing a reign of terror in the Republic, similar in its features to that which prevailed in France during the first revolution. A system of the severest espionage has been inaugurated, and upon the slightest suspicion of disaffection to the new order of things, the Police unceremoniously force their way into the private dwellings of the citizens. Numerous arrests of suspected persons, several of them of high social position, have been made, and a great many of those who are obnoxious to him have been summarily condemned and shot by his orders.

The tidings of a popular insurrection in Cibao are confirmed, and in addition we learn that the people of Moca, another province of the Republic, took up arms on the 2d ult., and pulled down the Spanish flag. An engagement between the Spanish troops and the populace took place, and much blood was spilled. In Vega a traitor, Padre Mota, who was sold to the Spaniards, raised the Spanish flag in opposition to the wishes of the people, who are pursuing him to put him under arrest. In all parts of the country, the Dominicans, roused to a sense of the degradation that has been put upon them, and of their danger, are rising against the Spaniards, determined to defend their nationality by force of arms.

The Spaniards find the work upon their hands growing warmer every day, and a reinforcement has consequently been called for from Porto Rico. It was thought at first that 10,000 soldiers would have been more than sufficient to subjugate the country, but already they begin to feel that 20,000 will not be too many.

The Spanish officers are described as being very much dissatisfied with the state of things. Provisions are scarce, and living is very dear, and disease has broken out among the military. Out of fifteen hundred men ninety-five had died in a few weeks, and three officers. So prevalent and fatal were disorders of the bowels among the troops that it was suspected that either the bread or the water with which they were supplied was poisoned, and both were analyzed, but found perfectly sound and wholesome. Altogether things appear to be in a deplorable state, and Spain will find that she has undertaken a task of infinitely greater difficulty than she imagined when she entered into an unholy and disgraceful compact with Santana to deprive the Dominicans of their liberties.

From all this the public will see that the statements which have been made to the effect that it is the desire of the Dominicans themselves to have their country reincorporated with the Spanish monarchy, are utterly false. The people have been most cruelly betrayed by Santana in this matter, and if the Spanish Government have a spark of honorable feeling left, they will, upon ascertaining the real state of things—that is, supposing they have not been all along privy to the movements of the traitor, and a party in them—immediately withdraw their troops, and leave the Dominicans to themselves. Meanwhile, the President of Hayti and the people, feeling their nationality and independence threatened by this business, are making vigorous preparations for war.

The memorial from the public meeting held in this city to Her Majesty, the Queen, on the subject of the annexation of St. Domingo to Spain, and to which we alluded in our last summary, received over 3,500 signatures in a few days, and was forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, through His Excellency the Governor, by the last packet.

LAW REPORTS.

The Nature of a Bond of Indemnity—Is it a Contract of Indorsement?

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Daniel G. Bacon et al. vs. William Hickock and six others—The action in this case is brought upon a bond of indemnity, conditioned to pay the amount of $7,927 71, the gross amount of three several promissory notes, made by the Damascus Iron Company. The bond of indemnity was given by the defendants, pursuant to an agreement containing several recitals, among which were the following: "And the said obligees (plaintiffs) have consented to discontinue said suit, and extend such time of payment by taking new notes, as hereinafter mentioned, *provided* the above-named obligors will become individually and personally bound to said obligees *as indorsers* on such new notes, to which condition the obligors have assented, except that they prefer to fix their liability in this behalf by a *bond of indemnity*, instead of indorsements, to which preference the said obligees have yielded their assent." Then follows the obligation in these words: "Now, therefore, the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the said Company shall well and truly pay the three several promissory notes given herein, when they become due, and if the obligors shall well and truly indemnify the said obligees of and from all loss and damage, by reason of such non-payment, then the obligation to be void." The Company failed to pay. An action was brought on the bond, for the non-payment of one of these notes. The complaint did not show that there had been any notice of demand on the notes given to the defendants, as indorsers, and it did not show that the plaintiffs had endeavored to collect the money of the Company, and had failed to collect it. The defendants demurred to this complaint, and assigned as their objections—that, although the security was in the form of a bond, the liability of the defendants was strictly that of indorsers, and they were entitled to be treated in all respects as such, before they could be made liable on the bond. Counsel further contended that actual loss and damage must be averred before the plaintiffs could recover of the defendants. Such a loss was best shown by proving an attempt to collect the notes of the makers.

The Court, however, held that the parties to the indemnity bond were not indorsers, but parties to a contract, the stipulations of which they were under obligations to perform as soon as the Company failed to pay the notes.

Judgment was given to the plaintiffs on the demurrer.

Mr. Bryan for plaintiffs; Ex-Judge Capron for defendants.

Judgments by Confession.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Nelson Smith, Receiver, &c. vs. Samuel Baldwin, &c.—This was a motion to set aside certain judgments by confession, and for leave to the plaintiff to sell, as receiver in the case. A motion was also made by a creditor to compel the delivery of certain stock to him. The case was stated in the Times of July 9. The Court now renders the following decision:

Motion to set aside in favor of Thomas S. Baldwin. *et als.*, and in favor of Taylor and Carley, is denied; the costs of the Recever on the motion, fixed at $10, allowed out of the fund. No costs to any other party. The motion of the Receiver for leave to sell is granted as to the stock, &c. The motion of Downing to compel the delivery of the stock to him, is denied with leave to take reference as to the validity of his claim.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard, J.—*Price vs. Payne, &c.*—Plaintiff must give security in the sum of $2,000, with two sureties who shall justify.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 10, 1861.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '74.Reg	80⅞	545 N. Y. Central R...	75
500 Treas. 6 ₩ c.2 Yr.	98⅜	10 do	74⅞
10,000 do	98⅜	200 do ...s30	74⅝
4,000 Ken. 6 ₩ ct.large B.	72	300 do ...s5	74⅞
720 Ill. Internal Imp.	78	100 do ...s10	74⅞
5,000 Ill. Regist'd Bds.	78	50 Erie Railroad	22⅞
6,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90	42	100 do	23
5,000 Vir. State 6s..s15	49	100 Hud. Riv. Railroad	34
2,000 do ...s20	48½	10 N. H. & Hartford R.	135
36,000 do	48	100 Reading Railroad	36
6,000 do ...s20	48	10 Mich. S. & N. I. R...	13⅜
5,000 N. C. State 6s	54	300 do	13¾
5,000 do ...s15	52½	55 Mich. S. & N. I. G.S.	28
35,000 Missouri State 6s	41¾	50 do	27¾
55,000 do	41½	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66¾
2,000 do	41½	200 do ...s5	66⅜
10,000 do ...s30	41½	300 do ...b60	66½
20,000 do ...s10	41½	200 do	66½
7,000 Missouri 6s, Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	50	100 do	66½
		150 do	66⅝
4,000 Cal. State 7s	76½	25 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	97
3,000 do	76¼	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	64
4,000 N. Y. State 7s,'70.	105	100 do ...s30	64
3,000 Brook.CtyW.L'n	98	100 do	64⅝
6,000 H. R. 3d m. bds	79	100 do	64½
4,000 M. C. 8 ₩ ct. b.o.	89	100 do ...b30	65
1,000 M. C. 8 ₩ ct. 1st m. S. F. C. bds	94	850 do	65
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	39	100 do ...s5	64⅝
1,000 do	39½	100 Cleve. & Toledo R.	25⅞
2,500 H & St. J. R. R.	31	2300 do	26
11,000 L.E.& W. 1st m.b.	60	200 do ...s10	26
6,000 G. & C. 1st m.	99	300 do ...s19	26
70 Mer. Bank	90	300 do ...b60	26¼
15 Imp. & Trad. Bk.	80	6 Ch. & Rock I. R.	36¼
50 Pac. Mail St. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81.Reg	87½	12,000 Ill. Reg. Bds.	78
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	88½	10 Park Bank	87
3,000 Treas. 10 ₩ c.N.	101½	35 Imp. & Trad. Bank	80
2,000 do	101	5 Pacific M. S. Co.	70
1,000 California St. 7s	76	50 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	36
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.s10	42½	250 N. Y. Central R. .s30	74½
30,000 do	42½	100 do ...b10	75
4,000 do ...s20	42½	100 do	75
10,000 Vir. State 6s	48½	100 Erie Railroad ...s30	23
5,000 do	48½	150 Hudson River R.	34
2,000 Geo. State 6s...s20	62½	100 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	13⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s...b30	41½	100 Ill. Central R. S.	66⅜
4,000 do	41½	50 Galena & Chi. R.	64⅞
5,000 do ...b30	41½	50 do ...s3	64¾
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bds. '79.	81	100 do ...s6	64⅝
4,000 do	81½	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	25⅞

Wednesday, July 10—P. M.

The temporary loan of $5,000,000 so promptly effected, yesterday, in Wall-street on telegraphic request from the United States Treasury Department, excites much remark and gratification to-day. The Sub-Treasurer was overwhelmed, this morning, with applications to participate in and extend the loan on the same terms, and there is no question that he could have doubled the sum before the hour of noon, had not his immediate authority to borrow been limited. The remainder of the money on the $5,000,000 was deposited, to-day, in bullion. There is a further advance on the Funded Stocks of the Government in the Market to-day, placing the 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 at 87¾@88 ₩ cent., and raising the whole advance since the meeting of Congress and the Message of the President to 4 ₩ cent.

The Stock Market generally was higher and quite buoyant through the forenoon. The actual sales of Federal and State Securities amount to over $400,000. The latter advanced rapidly on Tennessees, Georgias and Missouris, while Virginias were rather brought to a pause after the very rapid advance since Saturday last. Tennessee's were done at 42½ ₩ cent., the Broker of a well known private capitalist participating in the purchases. Missouris were done at 41½@41⅜, cash, in the morning, but left off a fraction weaker on exaggerated rumors of the Civil conflict on the frontier of the State between the National forces and the insurgent Governor and his secession army. The latest registered sales in the afternoon were at 41½ ₩ cent. There was a large demand with a liberal supply of Virginias at the early Board, the cash sales being at 49 ₩ cent., from which point the price receded to 48½ ₩ cent. at the Second Board. Georgias rose rapidly to 62½ ₩ cent., including the July coupon. This debt is a small one upon one of the richest of the Southern States, the whole issue being about $3,200,000, and orders for the Bonds at low prices are believed to have come from the State within a few days. The Railway Mortgages of approved credit were higher in the bidding, with only a few retail parcels offered. On the Railway Share list there was considerable interest in New-York Central, at 75@75⅛ in the forenoon, and 75@74⅞ at the Second Board; and in Galena and Chicago, which rose suddenly to 65 ₩ cent. for the cash stock, leaving off 64⅞@64⅝, as against 63 at the close of yesterday's dealings. The other Western stocks were also firm, and ½@1 ₩ cent. higher than yesterday, and New-York and Erie rose to 23 ₩ cent., at which figure the stock was taken, seller 30 days, in the afternoon. The general market at the close was less buoyant than early in the day, owing in part to the rumors referred to, but speculators against the market, after having paid large differences on last week's sales, were indisposed to throw their contracts ahead to any decided amount. Prices at 4½ o'clock were steady, about as follows:

N. Y. Central	74⅞	Missouris	41⅜
Galena	64⅞	Tennessees	42½
Toledo	25⅞	Virginias	48½
Reading	36	United States 6s of 1881	87¾
Illinois Central	66⅜	Pacific	70½
Erie	23⅛	Panama	108½

The Money Market, except in the Government negotiation, is dull, and the employment on the Stock exchange has not improved, even at low rates, to correspond with the increased speculation for the rise. Most of the Railway Shares are evidently held with firmness outside of the Street, while the bulk of purchases in the National and State Stocks appear to be by parties who have the money to advance upon them. The Foreign Exchanges, since the Boston mail, are called steady at 106¾@107 ₩ cent. for Banker's bills and 105¾@106½ for the various selections of Merchant bills. The *Edinburgh*, from England arrived this afternoon with the equivalent of about $1,015,000 in bullion, as follows:

SPECIE LIST PER STEAMSHIP EDINBURGH.

A. Belmont & Co.	£36,000	Brigham & Parsons	3,947
J. M. Smith & Co.	1,380	Duncan, Sher'n & Co.	200
Philip Speyer & Co.	26,000	Schuchardt & Gebh'd	24,200
Marcuse & Baltzer	25,000	B. Berend & Co.	10,900
Mercantile Bank	1,000	L. von Hoffman & Co	20,300
Harbeck & Co.	4,000	Smallwood, Earle & Co	6,725
Brown, Bros., & Co.	50,000		
Total			£203,672

The Illinois Central Company have appointed Mr. John M. Douglass, of Chicago, Resident Director, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Gov. Banks. Mr. Douglass has been connected with the Company, as counsel, for eight years past. The appointment is spoken very highly of by the Press in Illinois.

The Fulton Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 7 ₩ cent., payable July 12. The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company announces a dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable on demand. The Standard Fire Insurance Company will pay on demand a dividend of 5 ₩ cent. The Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₩ cent. The Columbia Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 3½ ₩ cent., payable on the 15th inst. The Ætna Fire Insurance Company of New-York, a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₩ cent., payable on the 12th inst. The New-World Fire Insurance Company, a dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable on the 15th inst. The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, a dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the agency in this City, No. 62 Wall-street. The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable at the Bank of America on demand. The Exchange Bank of Hartford, a dividend of 3 ₩ cent., payable on demand.

The Canal receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the first week in July, 1860 and 1861, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley bush.
1860	8,900	266,300	227,100	
1861	50,100	996,200	393,700	17,600
Increase	41,200	729,900	166,600	17,600

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of Produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 7th inst., have been as follows:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Canal open	May 1.	April 25.	April 15
Flour, bbls	293,300	277,600	147,900
Wheat, bush	7,999,600	2,417,600	455,200
Corn, bush	4,762,600	4,575,000	800,200
Barley, bush	129,000	78,700	134,500
Rye, bush	186,400	86,400	84,400
Oats, bush	1,720,900	2,733,100	1,326,700

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, July 10, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 25 bbls. Ashes, 23,603 bbls. Flour, 208 bbls. Corn Meal, 109,694 bushels Wheat, 71,236 bushels Corn, 370 bushels Rye, 7,101 bushels Oats, 29 pkgs. Provisions, and 826 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 70 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 68¾@$5 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 633 bbls., including 615 bbls. Pots, and 219 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—The demand has been limited for all kinds, including Liverpool Cannel at $7; Liverpool Orrel at $5 ₩ chaldron; Sydney at $4 25@$4 50, and Anthracite at $4 25@$5 ₩ ton.

COFFEE—Sales have been less extensive, to-day, owing, in part, to the high prices asked. The reported sales comprise 250 bags Laguayra, on terms not to be published; and 550 bags Rio at 11c.@14c. ₩ ℔., usual credit.

COPPER—The principal inquiry is for Refined Ingot, at 17c.@17½c. ₩ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in less request, but at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 900 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ ℔	12½	12½	12½	13
Middling	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
Middling Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝

DYEWOOD—St. Domingo Logwood has been in request at $15 25@$15 50 ₩ ton. Stock in first hands exhausted.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for Dry Cod, chiefly at $2 50@$3 25 ₩ cwt.; No. 2 Shore Mackerel at $4 25@$4 50 ₩ bbl., and Smoked Herring at 28c.@30c. for scaled, and 15c.@16c. for No. 1 ₩ box. Other kinds have been quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, the demand from shippers having been restricted, while prices have not varied materially. The receipts, since our last, have been rather heavy. The reported sales comprise 19,600 bbls., including superfine State, at $3 65@$3 80; poor to choice extra State, at $4@$4 50, mainly at $4@$4 15; superfine Western, at $3 55@$3 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $3 75@$5 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $3 90@$5 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 50@$4 60; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 60@$4 75 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$3 65	@$3 80
Extra State	4 00	@ 4 50
Superfine Western	3 55	@ 3 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	3 75	@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	3 90	@ 5 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 50	@ 4 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'd	4 60	@ 4 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	4 80	@ 5 75
Fancy Genesee	4 55	@ 4 65
Extra Genesee	4 70	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 70	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Sales 965 bbls., at $4 95@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more request, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 00@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 2,000 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, $2 90@$3 for Caloric, and $3@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited request at essentially unaltered quotations.

FRUIT—The demand has been somewhat brisker for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $1 70@$1 75; Bunch do. at $1 15@$1 25 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very good demand, chiefly for shipment, and prices of desirable lots, especially of White, (which has attracted more attention,) have favored sellers. Sales since our last, 175,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 22½; Canada Club, on private terms; White Western, poor to choice, at $1 15@$1 20, chiefly at $1 15@$1 18; Red Western, $1 06@$1 10; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at 94c.@96c.; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 78c.@93c.; Northwestern Club, at 82c.@85c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice at 70c.@85c.; and White Kentucky, at $1 25 ₩ bushel. Corn in fair demand, but at irregular rates. Sales 91,000 bushels, at 38c.@44c., for poor to very choice new mixed Western; 45 for old do. do.; 48c.@49c. for Western Yellow; 50c. for Western White and 48c.@50c. for Northern Yellow, ₩ bush. Rye is inquired for at 68c. for Northern, 60c.@64c. for Canadian, and 45c.@48c. for Western, ₩ bush. Sales 11,500 bush. Barley continues dull and nominal; a small lot of State was sold at 52c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canadian at 25c.@28c.; Western at 26c.@29c., and State at 29c.@30c., ₩ bush.

HAY—North River has been in more demand to-day, at 37½c.@45c. for shipping, and 55c.@65c. for local use, ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, including last year's crop, at, according to quality, from 16c.@26c. ₩ ℔.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been reported at $22@$23 ₩ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $1 10@$1 15 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Has been inactive and prices have been irregular to-day.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request, to-day, at, however, buoyant prices. New-Orleans, 33c.@36c.; Porto Rico, 21c.@27c.; Cuba Muscovado, 16c.@20c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, yet quoted steady at from $4 75@$5 ₩ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine is inactive, at 82c.@83c. ₩ gallon. Tar has been sparingly sought after at $3@$3 12½ ₩ bbl. Resin has been in moderate request, including Common at $2 50@$2 62½ ₩ 310 ℔s., from yard and delivered.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to July 10.

	1860. Receipts.	1860. Exports.	1861. Receipts.	1861. Exports
Turp'tine, Crude, bbls	37,412	35,609	32,059	19,455
Turp'tine, Spirits do	72,195	34,110	43,565	19,905
Tar, bbls	38,115	23,096	48,852	24,641
Resin, bbls	357,816	306,304	189,519	167,383

OILS—Have been quiet, to-day, at previous quotations.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending July 8.—The market for both Sperm and Whale Oil has been very quiet since our last. The transactions have been confined to sales of 450 bbls. Sperm, in lots, at $1 25 ₩ gallon, (150 bbls. for export,) and 500 bbls. selected Whale, and 300 fair ditto, at prices not transpired. Whalebone—Nothing doing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 8, 1861	37,900	85,605	810,600
Same time last year	40,163	112,830	1,016,800

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and sales have been reported of 750 bbls., including Mess at $14 87@$15 00, chiefly at $15, and Prime at $10@$10 25, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited request at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Lard is quiet at former prices; sales 240 tcs. and bbls., at 8c.@9c. ₩ ℔. Beef is in demand and is steady; sales of 230 bbls., at $10 25@$11 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@6 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 ₩ bbl. Butter continues quiet at from 7c.@12c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ₩ ℔. Cheese is inquired for at 3c.@7c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Sales of 50 tcs. were reported at $5 50@$6 ₩ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has attracted more attention, including Liverpool Fine at $1 30@$1 60 ₩ sack; and Turk's Island at 19c. ₩ bushel.

SOAP—Sales 70 boxes Castile, part at 10½c. ₩ ℔.

SPICES—Sales to-day 250 bags Pepper at 8½c. ₩ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in lively request at buoyant prices; sales to-day 2,100 hhds., including Cuba at 5c.@5½c., chiefly at 5¼c.@5½c., and Porto Rico at 6¼c.@7c., the latter an extreme rate; 70 boxes Havana, part at 6¾c.; and 544 hhds. Melado, chiefly at 3½c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 ℔s. at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ ℔.

TEAS—Continue in fair request at rising prices. The available supplies are less extensive. On July 1 the importers held 32,871 half chests of Greens, and 221,159 half chests of Blacks.

TIN—Holders ask 26¾c.@27c. for Banca, and 24c.@24½c. for Straits, ₩ ℔.; but the demand is limited.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls. at 14½c.@15c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been moderately active at buoyant rates. We quote for Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10½d.; Corn, 9½d.@9¾d. ₩ bushel; Cotton. 3-16d.@¼d. ₩ ℔. Resin, 3s. ₩ 310 ℔s.; Pork, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₩ tc.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 25s.@30s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ₩ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s.6d. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₩ ton. For Cork and a market—Wheat, in bulk, at 8s. ₩ quarter, and Corn, in ship's bags, at 11½d. ₩ bushel. For Bristol—A foreign brig, with Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 11d. ₩ bushel. For Antwerp—Rye, (7,500 bushels,) in bulk, at 9d. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British brig to Genoa, 800 bales Cotton, 1c.; a schooner, 300 tons, to Lisbon, thence to Brazil, $3,400; a brig, 297 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, $20; a bark, 370 tons, to Havana, $2,500; a schooner, 138 tons, to a Windward Island, 65c.; a ship, 1,130 tons, Coal, to Acapulco; a brig, 243 tons, to Cork and a market, 14,000 bushels Wheat; a brig, 233 tons, to Marseilles, Staves; a brig, 218 tons, to a port in Spain; one, 270 tons, to Martinique; one, 210 tons, to West Indies and back; and a schooner, 190 tons, to the Windward, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

New-York, Wednesday July 10, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the New-York Times by Pinney & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

As Pails begin to slack off prices look upward, and Firkin Butter begins to receive more attention, though from present large stocks and increasing receipts, it is doubtful if any improvement in prices can be maintained. We give below a few figures showing the comparative receipts and exports of some of the leading articles of Produce for 1860 and 1861.

Receipts at this port from Jan. 1 to July 1:

	1860.	1861.
Butter, pkgs	170,285	183,607
Cheese, pkgs	143,266	143,141
Lard, pkgs	52,079	84,256

Exports at this port from Jan. 1 to July 1:

Wheat, bushels	1,399,789	8,878,224
Corn, bushels	1,670,669	4,807,350
Hops, bales	852	7,861
Cut Meats, ℔s	13,251,282	39,305,681
Butter, ℔s	3,636,838	5,977,089
Cheese, ℔s	7,087,256	13,320,418
Lard, ℔s	13,420,027	26,873,252
Tallow, ℔s	6,483,908	12,265,570

Orange County Pails	14	@	15
Fine State half firkin Tubs—Yellow	11	@	12
Fair State half firkin Tubs—Yellow	10	@	11
Fine Welsh Tubs	11	@	12
Fair Welsh Tubs	8	@	10
Western Reserve Choice	10	@	11
Western Reserve Fair	8	@	9
Ohio, Common to Good	6	@	8

CHEESE.

Very fine Cheese is scarce.

Fine State Dairy	5	@	7
Fair State Dairy	3	@	5
Ohio Fine	5	@	6
Ohio Common	3	@	4
Nutmeg	6	@	7
Pineapple	6	@	9
New Cheese—best	7	@	9
New Cheese—common	2	@	4

EGGS.

Dull at 13½c.@14½c., loss off.

BEANS.

Less active and lower.

Small Pea, Prime	—	@1 65
Medium	1 40	@1 50
Marrow	2 00	@ —
Kidney	—	@2 00

DRIED FRUITS

Are unchanged.

Dried Apples, State and Western	3½@	3¾
Dried Apples, Southern	1 @	1½
Dried Peaches, Peeled, Bright	10 @	12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled	3 @	5

POULTRY

Scarce and prices firm. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ₩ ℔	11 @	14
Turkeys, dressed, ₩ ℔	12 @	14
Fowls, live, ₩ ℔	11 @	12½
Fowls, dressed, ₩ ℔	12 @	14
Chickens, Bucks Co., Spring, ₩ pair	62 @	75
Chickens, Philadelphia, ₩ ℔	11 @	13

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote in bulk:

Bermudas	4 00	@4 50
Mercers	50	@1 00
Peach Blows	75	@1 00
Buckeyes	—	@ 50
Junes	—	@ 50
Beets	—	@ 75
Parsnips	—	@1 00
Long Island, New	1 50	@1 75

BEESWAX

Quiet at 28c.@29c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening, July 10, 1861.

All departments of the live stock markets are abundantly supplied this week, and nearly all kinds have declined in price since our last report. The hot weather inclines people more to fruits, vegetables and fish, and diminishes the demand for meat. Beef, especially, sells slow this week. Although there have been several hard markets of late, the present may safely be put down as the hardest, both in prices obtained and the difficulty with which cattle have been worked off at any price. Even remembering the ill-luck of last week, when several lots were held over to lose by shrinkage and be sold for a less price to-day, and working hard to avoid a repetition, the yards could not be cleared, and two or three lots were "sent to grass." One or two droves were wisely held back at Buffalo, and a hundred or two cattle are probably at Albany. The first army contract for beef has been completed; 2,000 head have been sent to Washington and Harrisburgh, some 500 of which were delivered in Washington at $8 ₩ 100 ℔s., live weight, and the balance at Harrisburgh for $5 75. The new contract at $3 90, to be delivered in Harrisburgh, has been taken by a Chicago party, who has filed his bonds, and sent about 400 head, said to be quite inferior to those previously furnished. Even at the present low state of the cattle market, it would seem to be difficult to fill the contract, if only good beeves are furnished, and certainly nothing but good meat should be supplied those who volunteer to fight the country's battles.... Milch cows can hardly be expected to improve in price during this hot weather, especially with an overstocked beef market, and we may say, in brief, that the cow trade is very dull this week.... The 765 veals received have all been sold—generally at 4c.@4½c. ₩ ℔., live weight, or a shade lower than one week ago. A few of the best brought 5c.... Sheep and lambs are very plenty, or rather have been—a pretty good market to-day nearly cleaned out the pens. Prices are 25c.@50c ₩ head lower than last reported. Lambs sell worse than sheep. The receipts have been large during the week. Sheep must be very good to bring 3½c. ₩ ℔. live weight.... Live hogs have to go begging for customers. They nearly melt down this hot weather, and perhaps it is fortunate that those offered are not over-fat. Prices are 3c. ₩ ℔. lower than one year ago—the selling rates this week bring 3¼c.@3½c. ₩ ℔. live weight. Market overstocked.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 9:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,250	111	765	11,162	4,268
Previous week	4,099	88	414	11,800	7,602
Corresponding week last year	4,038	131	1,118	12,080	3,859

Weekly average of beeves for 1860	4,300
Weekly average of beeves for 1859	3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858	3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857	3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 20,556. Total number received the previous week, 19,137; being an increase of 1,419.

Of the 4,250 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,803 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 350 were sold at the Bergen Yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 59 were yarded at Browning's, 12 at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street, 26 at Chamberlin's yards on Robinson-street.

Of the 3,803 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 45 head came from New-York, 2,528 from Illinois, 444 from Ohio, 177 from Indiana, 235 from Iowa, 374 from Kentucky.

The 3,803 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,284; Hudson River Railroad, 523; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 767; Harlem Railroad, 481; Hudson River boats, 748.

CATTLE MARKET YESUERDAY AND TO-DAY.

To say that the weather was hot at the cattle yards does not convey enough. If we remark that the heated pavements burned one's feet through their shoes, and that apples were nearly roasted upon the peddlers' stands, some idea may be had of what men and brutes had to endure in the scalding sun of mid-day. Very little business was done during the heat of the day, most of the sales being made in the morning and evening. Buyers had the market very much to themselves, and dictated terms to sellers, who were only glad to get rid of their stock at almost any price. If held over in this hot weather, the cattle will fall away in flesh, and there is no flattering prospect ahead. Taken as a whole, the market of this week is chief of the series of hard markets we have had this season. True, the greater portion of the 3,600 on sale at Allerton's were worked off—"given away," as some of the sellers expressed it—but everything moved slow and hard, with a decided uphill grade. Many buyers cared little whether they got any cattle or not, knowing that fresh quarters could be had any day at Washington Market. They made very low offers, which were pretty generally accepted. Excepting for a few extra cattle, no one thought of paying over 8c., and large numbers of nice retailing steers were certainly not more than 7½c.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	None.	None.
First quality	8½c.@8¾c.	8¾c.@8¾c.
Medium to good	7½c.@8c.	7½c.@8¼c.
Poor quality	6¾c.@7c.	7c. @7½c.
Poorest quality	5½c.@6½c.	6c. @6½c.
General selling prices	7c. @8c.	7½c.@8½c.
Average of all sales	7½c.@7½c.	7¾c.@ —

A few hundred head were sold on Monday, but the more respectable class of buyers and sellers stay away until Tuesday. One butcher, who visited the yards on Monday of this week, for the first time, and who bought at much higher rates than he could afterwards have got his cattle, was willing to "stand treat all round" if ever caught there again on that day.

The stock was of medium flesh, generally, with a few fine lots, and more coarse or thin grass cattle. The quality of the stock decreases as the weather grows hot, and they are allowed nothing but grass.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

Mead & Holcomb sold for Burnside 60 good 8 cwt. Kentucky cattle, at 8c. Also, for McConnell 30 good prime Kentucky cattle of 8½ cwt., at $71 ₩ head, or 8½c.

B. Bartram, for Alexander & Cassell, 118 common 6¾ cwt. Illinois cattle at 7c.@8c., selling slow.

Murray & Glover, for J. T. Alexander, 87, just medium, or rather rough Illinois steers, of 6¾ cwt., strong, at 7c.@7½c., or lower than at any previous market this season.

Teed & Wheeler, for George Reed, 100 good Illinois cattle of 8 cwt., fat lot, selling at 7½c.@8c.

P. F. Cary sold 30 of J. T. Alexander's Illinois oxen, stags and steers—a rough lot—of 7½ cwt.@7¾ cwt., at 7½c. average.

White & Son, for H. R. Smith & Co., 102 lightish and rather rough Illinois cattle, of 6½ cwt.@6¾ cwt., at 7c.@8c.—few latter price.

Haring & Miller sold 167 head of all kinds of cattle for sundry owners, at 6½c. to 8c., on 3½ cwt.@8½—54 at Bergen and the balance here. They were all from Ohio.

Geo. Ayrault, for C. C. Smith, 79 Illinois steers, of fair quality, 6½ cwt., owner 6¾ cwt., strong, at 7c.@8c.

D. & H. Barnes had 95 from the same lot, fed by Mr. Smith, in McLane County, Ill., of 6¾ cwt., which they sold at 7c.@8c.

T. C. Eastman sold 88 Iowa steers for E. Stone. Course, 7½ cwt., and averaged 7½c.

W. E. Wheaton sold 42 Illinois steers of 7 cwt. for I. Williams. Medium flesh, and run out at an average of 7½c.

T. Bloomer sold 33 Kentucky cattle for McConnell. Fair lot of 8½ cwt., and brought near 8c.

S. Ulery for J. T. Alexander, 113 Illinois steers, of 7¼ cwt.; a nice, tidy lot, which run out slowly, at 7c.@8c.—few 8½c.

H. Hurd sold 72 Iowa steers for Allerton & Stalby. A very good lot, of 8 cwt., and averaging 8c.

Harris & Coddington had 100 Iowa cattle for A. Conrad. A very nice lot of 7 cwt. steers, which retailed at 7c.@8½c. Also, 43 Illinois steers for Koogler; 7½ cwt., fair flesh, at 7½c.

J. H. Williams was settling for McClung & Gilbert, 109 fair Illinois steers and oxen, of 7½ cwt.@7¾ cwt., at 7c.@8c.

J. A. Merritt, for J. T. Alexander, 108 Illinois cattle at 7c.@8c. on 7 cwt.

MILCH COWS.

Cows sell slowly at low prices. The decline in beef lessens the demand for cows. The milkmen are well supplied, and there is very little demand from any quarter. Most of those sent or brought in have to be taken to the surrounding country to find purchasers. The cow trade is now considered a losing business.

VEAL CALVES.

These sell scarcely as well as last week, at prices ranging from 3½c.@5c. ₩ ℔., live weight. The calves are generally good, and most of them bring 4c.@4½c. They were all sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Trade has been very dull during the week, but revived to-day, and nearly all were sold. Sheep are about 25c. and lambs 50c. ₩ head lower than one week ago. Many of the sheep are thin, and sell at about 3c.@3½c. ₩ ℔. live weight—a few lots of prime fat sheep 3¾c. Lambs are worth 5½c.@6c., and some large fat ones, at $4 50 each, were 6½c. ₩ ℔. The Merchants' Line of steamers are now bringing sheep from Albany at 5c. per head.

Browning reports the following receipts: From Ohio, 2,550 brought in—197 by W. Hedges; 502, F. Campbell; 266, J. A. Chapman; 95, S. Sidner; 273, G. W. Henshaw; 276, Cowles & Gibson; 337, D. P. Baird; 166, W. H. Gilbert; 388, D. G. Morris. From New-York, 772 brought in—7 by I. Smith; 198, W. Coon; 60, W. S. Brown; 254, P. Kilmer; 103, G. Babcock; 9, W. Roe; 50, H. Wilbur; 18, A. E. Van Valkenburgh; 48, D. N. Adsit; 25, L. Miller. From New-Jersey, 342 by G. B. Holcombe; 10, W. D. Snyder; 38, P. Brewer; 112, J. Cornell; 180, A. Robins; 196, L. Bellis; 131, E. L. Abbott; 64, J. G. Schomp; 77, Apgar & Lindebury; 52, P. Bellis. From Indiana, 179 by J. Simons. From Michigan, 90 by J. Edwards. Total, 4,802.

R. H. Hume sold:

177 sheep	$614 12	94 sheep	$300 50
90 sheep	308 25	178 sheep	526 49
102 sheep	322 37	198 sheep	581 62
60 sheep	216 00	97 sheep	371 62
103 sheep	353 88		
Totals	1,111		$3,600 85

Average $3 24 ₩ head.

West & Hart sold:

208 sheep	$649 00	197 sheep	$650 00
360 sheep	986 00	200 sheep	663 25
200 sheep	710 00	61 sheep	213 50
Totals	1,226		$3,871 75

Average $3 15 each.

Thos. C. Larkin run out:

191 sheep	$588 87	10 lambs	$46 50
49 sheep	150 00	50 sheep	175 00
230 sheep	718 75	92 sheep	306 50
		622	$1,985 62

Average $3 19 each.

W. D. Bellis sold the following lots, viz:

61 New-Jersey lambs for P. Brewer	$212 00
40 New-Jersey lambs for E. Hunt	135 00
29 New-Jersey lambs for W. D. Snyder	78 75
120 New-Jersey lambs for J. G. Schomp	438 50
403 New-Jersey lambs for G. B. Holcomb	1,409 31
156 New-Jersey lambs for J. Cornell	547 38
257 New-Jersey lambs for L. Bellis	1,002 13
205 New-Jersey lambs for E. L. Abbott	723 25
36 New-Jersey lambs for D. T. Runyon	117 00
45 New-Jersey lambs for W. W. Ross	157 50
23 New-Jersey lambs for P. A. Bloom	103 50
52 New-Jersey lambs for P. Bellis	176 00
1,427	$5,190 32

Average $3 62 ₩ head. Also,

350 Ohio sheep for D. B. Baird	$1,086 00
294 Ohio sheep for W. B. Beebe	764 50
102 Ohio sheep for J. Vanleer	270 63
200 Ohio sheep for W. Smith	595 75
358 Ohio sheep for G. W. Weary	950 75
197 sheep for W. Hedges	533 62
1,501	$4,202 25

Average, $2 80.

O'Brien & McGraw give the following receipts: From New-York—23, John Lasher; 13, John Budd; 17, Capt. Haviland; 31, S. Beckwith; 28, John Green; 209, Thos. B. Pettyplace. From New-Jersey—130, R. Kellis; 63. M. Case; 61, R. Maberry; 60, A. M. Allaire; 83, Thos. Brutton; 18, E. Allaire; 23, T. Coleman; 14, F. Stilwell; 12, R. White; 16, John Stilwell. From Ohio—382, Samuel Sidner; 200, J. M. Lafferty; 191, M. Ryans; 191, D. Morriss; 190, M. Orr. From Pennsylvania—162, G. Barnholt.

Sales by McGraw & O'Brien:

200 sheep	$675 00	14 lambs	$61 25
23 sheep	108 00	23 lambs	93 75
17 sheep	25 87	28 lambs	76 75
382 sheep	1,355 00	18 lambs	80 00
191 sheep	691 12	60 lambs	234 00
31 lambs	82 00	83 lambs	388 50
16 lambs	64 00		
12 lambs	54 00	1,111	$4,030 24

McCarty & O'Brien report 946 sheep and lambs sold for $3,291 73.

Chamberlin gives receipts of 2,340 sheep and 1,306 lambs, at Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street. They were sold by Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, W. S. Chamberlin and owners, at $2 50@$4 50 ₩ head for sheep, and $2 50@$5 for lambs, in the following lots:

103 sheep	$4 50	144 lambs	$4 37½
200 sheep	3 75	17 lambs	4 25
164 sheep	3 50	63 lambs	4 18¾
268 sheep	3 37½	83 lambs	4 12½
300 sheep	3 25	31 lambs	3 75
50 sheep	3 12½	64 lambs	3 62½
408 sheep	3 00	210 lambs	3 50
206 sheep	2 87½	40 lambs	3 37½
304 sheep	2 75	47 lambs	3 25
217 sheep	2 62½	71 lambs	2 87½
120 sheep	2 50	87 lambs	2 75
10 lambs	5 00	103 lambs	2 56¼
88 lambs	4 75	50 lambs	2 50
178 lambs	4 50		

Allerton received 677 sheep and lambs at Forty-fourth-street, which were all sold at prices given above.

SWINE.

Live hogs are not as plenty, but they are selling even lower than last week. It takes a prime lot to bring 3½c., which is 3c. lower than one year ago.

G. W. Dorman, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs, prime	3½c.@3¾c.	4½c.@4¾c.
Corn Hogs, medium	3¼c.@3½c.	4¼c.@4½c.
Corn Hogs, light and fat	3¼c.@3½c.	4½c.@5c.
Still Hogs	2½c.@2¾c.	3½c.@3¾c.

Hogs are selling very slow, with the prospect of going still lower.

THE HORSE MARKET.

New-York, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street stables 322 head. There has been no demand for first-class coach horses. Some second-class pairs have been sold at $400@450 ₩ pair. Very good single road horses were disposed of at $200@$225, but the demand was limited. No sales of good saddle horses have been reported. Heavy draught horses changed hands at $125@$150 each; demand very moderate. Railroad and omnibus companies have bought several horses this week at $125 for first class, and $110 for second class. Government agents have purchased 41 horses, at an average of $122 50 each; their limit for the best is but $130 each, and horses must be 15½ hands high, sound, active, and an average weight of about 1,100 ℔s.; long tails and dark colors preferred; these purchased were for baggage-wagons and artillery. Dealers and farmers can find a ready market for this class of horses, as there is a requisition for 1,000 head at the quoted prices. The total number of horses sold this week was 91, leaving on hand, unsold, this evening, 289.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July 13
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	July 20
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Canada	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Saxonia	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships Etna and *Hammonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at [illegible]

South Mails close at [illegible]

Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. [illegible]

Eastern Mails close at.......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Prof. Anderson—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the Times gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Another important battle, or rather brace of battles, has been fought in Missouri. The dispatches announcing these occurrences are contradictory, and evidently of an exaggerated character; but making all due allowances for exaggerations, and steering carefully between the contradictions, we arrive at a tolerably fair idea of the truth. Gov. Jackson—who, it appears, did not fly to Arkansas as reported—and Gen. Rains, at the head of at least *ten thousand* State troops, were met on Friday last at Brier Forks, near Carthage, by Col. Siegel, at the head of *only fifteen hundred* National troops, who immediately gave them battle. The State troops, notwithstanding their immense numerical superiority, were driven back, and the order was given to retreat. Col. Siegel, finding that in following the enemy his command was likely to become surrounded, ordered his command back, and then retired slowly, keeping up a murderous fire of artillery all the while. In this way Col. Siegel continued retiring until he received a reinforcement of two hundred men, when he again assumed the offensive, and drove Jackson's forces back with great slaughter. The National loss in this affair appears to have been inconsiderable, while that of the State troops, it is thought, cannot be less than from three to five hundred. A later dispatch states that Col. Siegel's force, while encamped on the succeeding night, was attacked by Gov. Jackson and severely cut up. This, however, we consider improbable, from the fact that on the 6th he was reported to have been reinforced by Gen. Sweeney with his entire force, and to be in pursuit of Jackson's army near Vernon. Jackson had announced his intention to fortify himself at Carthage, and to await the arrival of Gen. Price and Ben. McCullough from Arkansas, with reinforcements, when he would act on the offensive, and "enforce the laws of the State." He has probably by this time changed his mind.

In consequence of the new order from Gen. Scott, which we publish this morning, prohibiting correspondents from telegraphing anything relating to the movements of the Army, our dispatches from Washington this morning will be found rather meagre. Nothing is known publicly yet with reference to the nature of the communication from Jeff. Davis to the President, brought under a flag of truce by Major Taylor. It is believed, however, that it contained nothing of the slightest consequence, and that the whole affair was simply a ruse to obtain information. If so, it signally failed of its object.

Congress continued busily at work yesterday, and got through an amount of business which, in ordinary times, would be absolutely amazing. In the Senate, a bill to promote the efficiency of the Army and Navy was introduced and referred to the Select Committee appointed to consider such matters. The bill for the better organization of the military establishment of the country was reported from the Military Committee, with an amendment, which carried it over one day. A resolution was introduced providing for the expulsion of the Senators from those States now in rebellion, which was also laid over. The first of the Senate bills, originally introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, approving the recent acts of the President, was then taken up and debated at considerable length. Several attempts were made to postpone the matter, but they were not successful. Messrs. Kennedy, of Maryland, Polk, of Missouri, and others of known secession proclivities, took occasion to censure the acts of the President, but with very little effect. Consideration of the resolution was finally postponed until to-day, after the adoption of an amendment providing that nothing contained in it should authorize a permanent increase of the Army or Navy. The bill to authorize the employment of volunteers was then taken up, and after the adoption of an amendment providing that the President may appoint Major and Brigadier-Generals from the regular Army, was passed. In the House, a notice was received from the Senate that the bill for refunding and remitting duties on arms had been passed by that body, and Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, asked that the bill be put upon its passage. Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, interposed objections, and took occasion to censure all the acts of the Administration. His colleague, Mr. Mallory, followed, and took the opposite ground, maintaining that Kentucky would uphold the Government by an overwhelming majority. After a brief debate the bill passed, with only ten dissenting votes. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Loan bill, and that important measure was subsequently passed, with only five votes in the negative. Among other business of an important character, was the adoption of a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy whether he has issued orders that none but American-born citizens can be accepted as seamen, and if so, for what reason.

Gen. Banks' appointment of Mr. Dodge as Marshal of Police in Baltimore, gives universal satisfaction to the Union men in that city, and there is little said against the appointment by those of opposite views. With the reorganization of the police force, the presence of the troops in the city is no longer required, and yesterday they marched again to their posts in the suburbs. The schooner which brought the "French Lady" to Baltimore Bay had not been captured at last accounts, but a steamer was on her track, with a fair chance of finding her.

Our troops in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe continue hard at work intrenching themselves; Hampton Bridge is expected to be rebuilt within a few days, and a telegraph line is almost completed from the Fortress to Newport's News. What is to be done after all this work is through with does not yet appear. Gen. Butler was again at the Rip Raps on Tuesday, experimenting with Sawyer's rifled cannon, with a view to testing the different varieties of shells. The mark fired at, as on former occasions, was Sewall's Point. The rebels there will get used to this sort of thing by and by.

The steamship *Canada* has arrived at Halifax with European advices two days later. She left Liverpool on the 29th, and Queenstown on the 30th. The political news by this arrival is generally unimportant. Lord John Russell had been asked in the House of Commons whether the British Government recognized the right of New-Granada or the Granadian Confederation to close or blockade certain ports, and had replied that in the case of *rebellion* the Government had a right to close the ports; but if, in case of *civil war*, the ports were *de facto* occupied by the insurgents, they could not take that step according to international law, and the British naval commander would not recognize the right. The Turkish Ambassador in England had announced that the Foreign policy of Turkey would remain unchanged, and that the new Sultan intended to carry out salutary internal reforms. The condition of the Pope is represented to be very alarming. He is said to have an abscess in the right leg, which affects his whole body. The diplomatic correspondence relative to the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France had been presented in the Italian Chamber of Deputies by Baron Ricasoli. Austrian troops were still being thrown into Hungary.

The United States corvette *Savannah*, which has been awaiting orders at her anchorage off the Battery, since Friday last, weighed anchor yesterday at 3 o'clock, and proceeded to sea. She goes to join the blockading squadron off one of the Southern ports. She carries a large supply of ammunition and navy stores for a prolonged cruise, and will add materially to the strength of the naval force now in commission.

The gold medal, prepared by a number of citizens of New-York as a testimonial to Major Anderson for his heroic defence of Fort Sumter, was, yesterday, presented by Mayor Wood to the gallant Major, through his authorized representative, Mr. John B. Murray, of this City.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Special Committee appointed to devise means for aiding the families of volunteers, and concurred with that Committee in a resolution to place in the hands of the Union Defence Committee, the sum of $163,070 18, to be expended for the purpose named.

The Board of Councilmen met and adopted a report of the Committee on Ordinances, appropriating the sum of $250,000 for the benefit of the families of Volunteers, which sum is not to be used until the $163,000, appropriated by the Board of Supervisors for the same purpose, shall have been exhausted.

The trial of Charles Jefferds for the murder of his step-father, John Walton, on the 30th of June, 1860, commenced in the Court of Sessions yesterday before Recorder Hoffman. James T. Brady and A. Oakey Hall, Esqrs., appeared for the prisoner, and the District-Attorney was assisted by Messrs. Sedgwick and Anthon. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing was elicited beyond the facts which came out on the Coroner's Inquest. The case will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Stock Market was again firm on the sales of yesterday, another large business being done in National and State Stocks. At the close prices were a fraction easier on the Railway shares; New-York Central, 74½. No change in Money or Bills on London.

Less activity was discernible in the Cotton Market, yesterday, though prices were well supported. Flour was in good request at uniform rates. Wheat was freely purchased, and was quoted firmer. Corn was more sought after, and the market for desirable lots favored sellers. Sugars were brisk and buoyant. Coffee and Molasses attracted less attention. Teas were in fair demand at rising figures. Provisions were moderately inquired for, as were also Whisky, Tallow, Common Resin, Spices, Salt, Soap, Tobacco, and the principal kinds of Fish. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes. There were 527 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets were crowded with animals yesterday. Beeves were in excess of the limited demand during such hot weather, when mutton, fish, eggs, vegetables and fruits are more generally patronized. The market was the hardest of the season, good cattle selling at 7½c.@8c., with a few prime steers at 9c. There is nothing new in the cow and calf markets—a continued dullness pervading them. Sheep are 25c. ℔ head lower, and lambs 50c. less than last week, although the stock was about used up to-day. Hogs are lower than we have seen them for years, being 3½c.@3½c. ℔ lb., or 3c. lower than this time last year.

The Army and Fugitive Slaves—Mr. Lovejoy's Resolution.

We are advised by telegraph that Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, introduced a resolution on Tuesday to the effect, that "in the judgment of the House, it is no part of the duty of soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves." Mr. Mallory (Unionist, of Kentucky,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Carlisle (Unionist, of Virginia,) unsuccessfully sought to submit an amendment. But under the operation of the previous question, which cut off all debate, the resolution was passed by a vote of 92 to 55.

There may be a little surprise occasioned at first, that any vote was cast against Mr. Lovejoy's resolution. No one thinks that it is the duty of the soldiers of the United States to catch and return fugitive slaves. The idea is an insult to them. It is what Southern gentlemen themselves do not volunteer to do. The laws of the United States prescribe a specific mode, in which owners of fugitive slaves may claim and recover them. The mode is justly odious to the North; but the execution of the law is held to be a duty, but only in the mode prescribed by the law itself. It is very clear that neither "soldiers" nor military commanders should be required to capture or return fugitive slaves. This service calls for a species of investigation altogether foreign to the vocation of a soldier. There must be proofs taken, records made, evidences weighed and balanced, and decisions, subject to appeal, rendered. The duties are all judicial, not military. They do not belong to the army. The object of the army, to be sure, is to secure the enforcement of the National laws—of which that for the recovery of fugitive slaves is one—but only in the regular mode of administration through civil officers.

We think we can account for the opposition that Mr. Lovejoy's resolution met. It is because it is too general in its language, and therefore liable to misrepresentation. And because, likewise, it does not distinguish between the slave property of loyal men and of rebels. While it is not the duty, and cannot become the duty of soldiers, to supersede existing laws and become agents to capture and return fugitive slaves, it may be feared by some who voted against Mr. Lovejoy's resolution, that its construction among the soldiers will be that they are to disregard all rights of property in slaves. The citizens of the slave-holding States that have not seceded and the loyal citizens in the seceding States, have been promised the fullest protection of their property, of all kinds and descriptions. Mr. Lincoln has, again and again, justly and vehemently asserted that the good citizens of the South are to be protected in all their rights. While under no circumstances should the rebel slave-owners claim or receive the protection of the Government for their slave property, all will admit that a different policy will be pursued towards those who cordially support the Constitution and Government. If the army of the United States is to be taught that there is *one* right of loyal Southern men that they are *not* "bound to respect," or *one* National law that they are not, under any circumstance, to aid in enforcing, then would the Government become Abolitionist and revolutionary, whereas Mr. Lincoln and the party that elevated him to the Presidency propose only to make it Republican and constitutional.

We think it unfortunate that the resolution was not made more definite and discriminating,—not that it does not set forth a naked truth clearly, but that loyal men at the South could have seen that their case in regard to their slaves is better than the case of the rebels. This was, perhaps, the purpose of the amendment that Mr. Carlisle wished to offer.

The Reported Battles in Missouri.

If the telegraphic reports from the West are to be credited, there has been fought in Missouri by far the most serious battle of the war. The account is that on last Friday, as Gov. Jackson, with from ten thousand to thirteen thousand secession troops, was marching southward towards Carthage, the county seat of Jasper County, a southwest border county of Missouri, pretty near to the Indian Territory, he was met by Col. Seigel, of the United States forces, at the head of about fifteen hundred men. The collision occurred about seven miles north of Carthage. Col. Siegel gave battle, and the Secessionists fell back, suffering greatly. Gov. Jackson, or his officers, ordered a retreat, but his flanks did not hear the order, and the advancing United States troops soon found themselves nearly surrounded, and were obliged to retire. They retreated slowly, keeping up the fight, the artillery making "fearful havoc" in the secession ranks. The battle continued until dark, when Col. Seigel reached Carthage, where he had 400 reserves. Col. Seigel's total loss, in this day's work, is reported to be five killed and two mortally wounded, with, of course, an average of minor casualties. The secession loss is reported to be very large, but as they advanced and occupied the field of battle at the close, no correct account of it can be given. One informant reports having seen between seventy and eighty wounded in houses by the wayside.

This fight began at 8 o'clock in the morning and closed only at dark. It commenced seven miles north of Carthage, and ended when Col. Siegel entered that town. It was therefore a full day's work, and a fair day's journey, under the circumstances.

A sequel to this battle comes along in later dispatches, to the effect that Col. Seigel passed through Carthage on his retreat, and encamped two miles south of the town, where he was attacked at night by the secession army, and his force badly cut to pieces—he losing 800 to 1,000 as killed or prisoners, and the Secessionists losing 1,000 to 2,000.

We must moderate this entire story by known facts, so as to bring it within the range of probabilities. And first, we have a very strong suspicion that the second conflict—the reported night attack—never took place at all. Friday's fight is perhaps all that occurred. The rumor of a great and decisive battle always grows out of the occurrence of a smaller one. As for instance after the Big Bethel affair, it was widely published and believed that Gen. Butler had advanced and achieved a great victory. And so of most other skirmishes in the war. Secondly, it is stated that Gov. Jackson had declared his purpose to fortify himself at Carthage and await reinforcements; which could hardly be, if he had annihilated Col. Siegel's command, for he could then have marched on unopposed to the Granby Lead Mines in Newton County, (the next county south of Jasper,) towards which he is supposed to be marching, and which the Secessionists are anxious to seize and hold.

The force of Secessionists engaged in Friday's battle must be grossly exaggerated. At no time and at no place in Missouri has Gov. Jackson had about him the half of 10,000 troops. Previously to this fight near Carthage the largest number assigned to him by the most reliable reports at St. Louis was 5,000, to wit: 1,000 who followed him in his retreat from Booneville, and 4,000 that one of his Brigadiers (Gen. Rains) was said to have raised, and had ready to join his standard when he should reach Vernon County. This would make a total of 5,000, but Rains' force was undoubtedly reckoned too high.

On the other hand, Col. Siegel's force engaged in the fight is perhaps quoted correctly. He was in command of about 3,500 men, his head-quarters being Springfield; but he had to extend and scatter this force from Springfield to Carthage, a distance of about 55 miles, to intercept Jackson's retreat.

If we are correct in supposing that Gov. Jackson has advanced no further than Carthage, and that Col. Siegel is still in his front, and not defeated, then the great fight is yet to come off, and the report of it will announce the annihilation of the Secessionists.

Gen. Lyon is marching rapidly South in Jackson's rear, at the head of 2,100 men, composed of Bates' Iowa Regiment the First Missouri Regiment of Volunteers, and Capt. Totten's companies of United States regulars. Major Sturgis left Kansas City on the 24th of June for a due South march to cut off Jackson's retreat, with one company of Kansas volunteers, five companies of cavalry, six companies of infantry and two companies of mounted riflemen and dragoons (United States regulars) and one battery. The whole detachment numbered 2,500 men, and is equal to any in the service. This formidable body must have been near the Secessionists when the late fight occurred; and if Jackson halts at Carthage they will be on him before he can fortify himself. Over 1,000 Home Guards, at Springfield, under Col. J. S. Phelps, are reported as under orders to Col. Siegel; so that within this week the United States troops, fully 9,000 strong, under the personal command of Gen. Lyon, will converge upon Jackson's camp, supposing him still to be at Carthage; and we may safely predict the utter extermination of his rebellion. Ben. McCulloch will never get men near enough to save him.

New State Government for Missouri.—A majority of the Committee of the State Convention of Missouri, charged with the duty of convening that Convention at such time prior to the third Monday in December, 1861, and at such place as they may think the public exigencies require, have just issued a call for the Convention to meet at Jefferson City, on the 22d day of the present month. We are authoritatively informed that the programme agreed on for the Convention is to depose Gov. Jackson, Lieutenant-Governor T. C. Reynolds, and the State Legislature now in office, and proceed to elect, by the Convention, a new set of Executive officers. Robert Wilson, of Andrew County, (the county next north of Buchanan, in which St. Joseph is situated,) is spoken of as the probable new Governor. John B. Henderson, of Pike County, (on the Mississippi River, south of Hannibal,) is also mentioned very favorably in this connection. Mr. Wilson is a farmer, of the old Clay school of politics, and has been long prominent and much honored among all parties of Missouri. Mr. Henderson is a much younger man, a lawyer of ability, and was a warm Douglas Democrat in the late Presidential campaign. Both gentlemen are decided and unconditional Union men, and both members of the present Missouri State Convention.

Our Interests in Mexico.

Whatever may be the result of the stupendous revolution now in progress,—whether we are to have one or more separate Governments within the limits of what have been known as the United States,—the Northern section of this country has a paramount interest in cultivating friendly relations with Mexico, and occupying that broad and rich field with her free-labor industry and her commercial enterprise.

Aside from all selfish motives—all material interests—the importance of this matter in a political point of view cannot be over-estimated. There are cogent reasons for believing that the nation-trying complications arising out of the Slavery question, and that may arise out of, to say the least, our somewhat dubious relations with European Powers, will find their solution in Mexico. If our Administration is not blind to all traditional and historical teachings, and to the political lessons of the day, it cannot fail to comprehend the fact that European Powers will make our extremity their opportunity, and strike us at every vulnerable point; and unless all our ideas of progress, all our cherished traditional aspirations of compelling the world to recognize us as the great and controlling power on this continent are entirely mythical, we are as vulnerable in Mexico as we are in New-York. This great question, with that of the natural and peaceful solution of the wretched Slavery dispute which has caused the whole country to fly to arms, depends on the political, industrial and commercial supremacy of the Washington Government in Mexico during the next ten years.

That the leading nations of Europe comprehend all this, and that they are laying their plans broad and deep to circumvent the youthful yet powerful nation before whose seemingly grand destiny they bowed but a few months since, as before the decree of fate, there is no earthly reason to doubt. It was the belief that the terrible issue which is now upon us would eventually come, that caused us to earnestly advocate the McLane-Ocampo treaty more than a year ago, and to characterize its non-ratification by the United States Senate as the greatest political mistake ever made in American legislation. It is useless to recount now the amount of Northern industry and commerce ruined by the civil strife, which might have been profitably turned into Mexico under that treaty. Neither will it avail anything to portray the immense advantages in Mexico that treaty would have given our Administration over the South and all Foreign Powers. Rather let us look after the present and the future.

But what have we done, and what are we doing, in this all-important matter, with reference to the present and to the future? Our Government, it is true, has dispatched to the neighboring Republic one of our most distinguished statesmen, Mr. Corwin. And this is all. Our Ambassador has been cast adrift in Mexico to plod and grope his way along the bewildering labyrinth of Mexican politics, and encounter at this critical juncture the wiles of European and Southern diplomacy, as best he can. The Administration has not even vouchsafed to its Minister any facility for communicating with Washington, and this at a moment when speedy, direct and frequent communication is of vital importance. Though Mr. Corwin has been absent on his mission three months, we believe that one dispatch only has been received from him during this period; and a few days since the State Department forwarded its return dispatches by a schooner sailing to Vera Cruz from Bangor, Me.! We cannot conceive why it is that the Administration manifests so little interest in this matter, and such imperfect appreciation of its importance.

We have already remarked that the President, in his recent message, disposed of our relations with foreign countries in one very brief paragraph. Had any exception been made on this point, we think it should have been made with reference to Mexico. Nothing could have been more opportune, and nothing could have done us more good, so far as our foreign relations are concerned, than a few words in the President's Message signifying to Mexico that the natural sympathies of the American people are with the Mexican nation in its struggle for the principle of civil and religious liberty. Furthermore, it would have been well, notwithstanding our own political difficulties, to have assured Mexico of our determination and power to assist her in putting down anarchy, and establishing a stable Government, and thus convince the Mexican people, that of all others, the masses of the North—the energetic, enterprising and industrial free labor masses—are naturally their friends and allies.

Even had the President's Message been penned in Washington while the city was besieged by a Southern army, or amid the smoke and roar of battle, we think some mention should have been made of our interests in Mexico. At the present moment, we have no reason to believe that those all-important interests are receiving the slightest attention at the hands of the Administration. The folly of this neglect may be painfully apparent before any of us are aware.

A Kentucky Unionist.—The speech of Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, delivered yesterday in the House of Representatives, will attract general attention and applause. Mr. Mallory represents the Louisville District. He was elected by about ten thousand majority, and he delivered just such speeches in his canvass before the election, as he has now uttered at Washington. Mr. Mallory's remarks were in reply to the intimation of his secession colleague (Burnett,) of a factious opposition to the war policy of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Mallory gave notice that he was prepared to support the Government by voting all the men and all the money that might be required to crush the rebellion against it. We are happy to believe that Mr. Mallory expresses the sentiments not only of all his colleagues in the House, except Burnett, but of the 60,000 majority of Union votes in Kentucky, who returned them to their present seats. Mr. Mallory is a Virginian by birth, but a loyal Union man and patriot of the Henry Clay school.

Steam Battering Rams for Coast and Harbor Defence.

We are not of those who think it is by any means very probable that the present conflict in this country will involve us immediately in a foreign war. But it has unfortunately been made only too apparent to the American public, that the most free, as the most powerful nation of the Old World—the one of all others for whose kind sympathies and moral support we should have naturally, if not confidently, looked, in the pending struggle between the hostile principles of Freedom and Despotism on this continent—has shown a forward inclination to favor the Southern rebellion in its matured effort to divide and destroy our peaceful and, perhaps, too prosperous country.

That British jealousy of the rapid progress and increasing strength of the Great American Republic, salient in every expression of the recognized exponents of the sentiments of the English Government, may, however, eventually lead to a contest, no prudent observer would venture to deny.

But it is not our purpose now to speculate about the chances of a future foreign war, which, whether it shall come upon us sooner or later, it is the part of national prudence to assume *may some day come*, and which, therefore, a wise foresight should prompt us to be so far prepared for, that the nation may not be found altogether defenceless when it shall come.

There can be no doubt that the points of attack most exposed to foreign aggression are our seaboard cities and their commercial marine; and it is for the protection of these interests, mainly, that the construction of forts and batteries on the approaches to the great harbors of the country, to prevent the entrance to hostile fleets, has long been the approved and the adopted policy of the Government.

These defences were doubtless well adapted to the protection of our maritime cities, when that system was introduced, and while navigation was dependent on the winds, and on the sails of our old-fashioned men-of-war. But steam has effected a recent revolution in naval warfare, and the practice of the world has not yet adapted the seaboard defences to the altered conditions and means of attack.

We venture to submit the proposition, that it is now very doubtful indeed whether the armament of any battery or fortress, great or small, in the United States, would be found sufficient to prevent a fleet of iron or steel-covered frigates from steaming silently and contemptuously past their guns, and laying the helpless city which these forts were intended to protect, in ruins, under the alternative penalty of unconditional capitulation.

We are led to these reflections, at this time, by noticing the propositions now before Congress, to authorize a material increase of the Navy.

We would like, *in limine*, to be assured that the subject of improving the maritime defences of the country has received such a share of the thoughts of the present Administration, during its brief and necessarily excited official existence, as to enable the Department to decide properly on the sizes, armaments and characters of the vessels, which would best adapt them to the duties to be performed. We know that there is a great and pressing haste to get out vessels of light draft, and we are willing to submit to some sacrifices with a view to the prompt and vigorous dealing with the pending rebellion.

But we wish not to see *the permanent efficiency* of our naval and coast defences unnecessarily overlooked, in the headlong haste to do something quickly.

We venture to ask, therefore, what attention has been given by the Department to a subject which has, at last, attracted the earnest investigation of French and British naval architects—*the construction of powerful steamers to be used as Floating Battering rams, with which to sink an enemy by the direct force of collision instead of shot?*

We have been told that United States naval officers of approved skill and great experience, and civilians of established mechanical reputations, have repeatedly endeavored to demonstrate to successive Secretaries of the Navy, the undoubted efficiency and irresistible power of this system of harbor defence—without, however, having yet received sufficient encouragement to procure even an official communication of the plan to Congress.

Yet, while this neglected system—this great *improvement*, perhaps now rendered infinitely more efficient by the introduction of steam in ocean navigation—originated in the United States, and has been vainly urged, over and over again, on the Department, by our own citizens—it has been taken up and is now in the course of practical application on the most gigantic scale, by several foreign Governments.

About two years since, Vice-Admiral Sartorius, of the British Navy, complained in a series of letters in the London *Times*, of the neglect of the Admiralty to give proper consideration to *his* plan for a steam-ram,—not being then aware, apparently, that the late Commodore Barron, of the United States Navy, had exhausted his patience, more than a quarter of a century before, in idly pressing the same system of defence on the too preoccupied Navy Department of this country.

We do not profess to be qualified to express a reliable opinion on this most important practical and professional subject; but we cannot hesitate to give great weight to the testimony which has of late years accumulated in behalf of this war-engine, at least as an efficient weapon for harbor defence.

Since Admiral Sartorius gave up his unprofitable effort to cut the red-tape of the British Admiralty, that inapproachable body, apparently of their own motion,—or yielding, possibly, to the growing convictions of naval authorities in England,—have themselves undertaken the construction of a gigantic iron steamship, to serve the purpose of a Ram, which, when fully fitted out and prepared for sea, will be of *nine thousand tons burthen*,—and large enough and strong enough, it is thought, to crush as an egg-shell, the frame of the heaviest and strongest war vessel that ever was launched.

This huge ship, of which the full details have been published, is now in process of construction in one of the Government yards. But, since it was ordered, contracts have been made by the British Government, with several private builders, for *three other vessels* of the same general design.

France, also, has given close and timely attention to this subject; and there is reason to believe that the final adoption of the new system of naval combat by the British Government, was in some degree the result of its previous adoption for some ships of that class, which it was represented in the English newspapers, were in preparation in Cherbourg.

Indeed, we recollect something of an international controversy in the French and English journals, not very long since, touching the relative claims to priority for suggesting this terrible system of naval warfare—neither party knowing, at that time, that the honor of the original suggestion, in modern times at least, was due to an officer of the United States Navy.

We regard this as a most important subject, and trust that it will command some attention from the present Congress, to the specific duties of which it is perfectly germain.

A call, by the House or Senate, on the Secretary of the Navy, for copies of all the communications in the Department on the proposition to employ floating steam Battering Rams for harbor defence, or general naval warfare, which may have been submitted by officers of the Navy, or others, together with such additional information as the Department may possess of what has been done, or is being done, in that way, in Europe, and an official opinion of the merits of this application of steam in naval warfare, we think would be likely to draw forth from the shelves of the several naval bureaus a great deal of latent and most valuable information.

Let this information be laid before Congress and printed, that the country may know whether it will not be practicable to protect our harbors against even steel-coated men-of-war, whether our batteries can afford them the needful protection or not.

Col. Taylor's Mission Explained.

One of the best means of obtaining comfort for the ills of this life is to contrast our own condition with the often worse condition of others. Or, to compare our condition as it is with what it might be under much more adverse circumstances.

The people of the United States are, of course, very unhappy about the present war. They know what terrible and invincible warriors Jeff. Davis and Beauregard are; and what unparalleled and unconquerable soldiers compose the secession army, now resting like lions couchant in the camps of Virginia. It only needs Jeff. Davis' word to advance, to send the Administration of President Lincoln spinning from Washington, with Gen. Scott and his whole Army in complete rout at their heels.

But, Davis and his host, like all brave men, are magnanimous. They wish to spare the effusion of Northern blood, and for the sake of "Auld Lang Syne," they are willing to let the "stars and stripes" and the old Government on the Potomac come down easy. It is to this spirit of magnanimity and mercy that we owe the visit of Col. Taylor to Washington, under a flag of truce, on Tuesday. Jeff. Davis and Beauregard wished to give this erring rump Government of ours one last opportunity to repent before sweeping it away with the besom of destruction.

We take upon ourselves, therefore, to say, that President Lincoln and Gen. Scott, perhaps in a fit of wounded vanity, have not allowed the true nature of Col. Taylor's mission to be known. The envoy of secession did not wish to see Gen. Scott or the President! *He bore dispatches to the American Congress, setting forth the basis on which the South was willing to grant us a peace.* The terms offered, or intended to be offered to our Congress, by Col. Taylor, are foreshadowed in the following editorial of the Richmond *Whig*, published under the inspiration of Davis and his Cabinet. That there may be no mistake about it, we will add that the Richmond *Enquirer*, and the *Examiner*, have contained articles presenting substantially the same programme:

> "This war must go on. The South must fight until the North sues for peace. Pass a non-intercourse act, and then she will soon begin to feel the ruinous pressure of the war. *We must dictate the terms of peace;* the first article of which should be an acknowledgment of the right of secession. This is a fundamental principle. The next article should be that she pay, to the uttermost farthing, *the expenses of this war.* The third is that she pay for the destruction of all *public* property, both *public* and *private*, which she may appropriate to her own use. The fourth is that, as an evidence of her sincerity, she impeach and remove from office Abe Lincoln, indict him and hang him for treason and other crimes."

These terms are so perfectly reasonable—the American Congress would have embraced them so greedily—that we are surprised to know that President Lincoln and Gen. Scott sent the Envoy back, with the petulant remark that his "communication was of no importance." Is it of "no importance" that we allow everybody in this country to secede that wants to? Is it of no consequence that we agree to pay the South's war debt, seeing her own utter inability to do so? Is it of no consequence that we pay for all "public property," both "public and private," (including "contraband,") that the rebels lose in these perilous times? And finally, (and we put this to Mr. Lincoln personally,) is it of no consequence that we "indict and hang you?" and hang you, Sir, not only for "treason," but for "other crimes?" If we were about to execute this little injunction of the South, you would very soon come to think it was of some consequence.

The inconsiderate act of the President and the Lieutenant-General in sending Col. Taylor home, might have involved the country in serious evil. But this timely divulgment of the true object of his mission gives us a last chance of escape. We know the ultimatum of the Southern camp, and notwithstanding our repugnance to paying all Confederate loans and debts, and our objections, on the score of pride, to hanging our President,—perhaps we had as well be getting about it. But "what will Mrs. Grundy say?"

THE CANADIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

Arrival of the Great Eastern—The Object of the Reinforcements—English Feeling Towards the North.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Sunday, July 7, 1861.

The *Great Eastern* arrived here to-day. As she swung round Point Levi and appeared in full view of the town, it seemed to ten thousand spectators as though a slice of land had been miraculously detached from the shore, and was floating on the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence. There was a large crop of ships in port, and the leviathan glided in and out among them with the ease and assurance of a tiny ferry-boat. She never looked so vast upon the waters of New-York Bay as she does here, where every vessel is a foil to her superiority, and every object ashore throws her bulky proportions into wondrous relief. As she passed the transport *Golden Fleece*, the latter—itself an enormous ship—looked like a yacht in comparison. The *Great Eastern* has made the passage in eight days, and however great her failure in some respects, she has, certainly made a successful voyage in the service to which she is now consigned. It is very probable that she will be retained by Government for the purpose of transporting troops to distant parts of the Empire.

Some 4,000 British soldiers, including two Regiments of the line, a regiment of rifles, a battery of flying artillery, and half a dozen Armstrong guns, have been brought to this Province within a week by the *Great Eastern* and the *Golden Fleece*. The movement has, I see, excited comment in the United States, and English journals do not seem to understand its object. The explanation offered by military authorities here is not an unreasonable one. In the first place they say that the reinforcements, excepting the artillery force, merely raise the garrison of Canada to its strength before the Crimean war. This is true. Again, it is urged that the troops are required to maintain the police of the Canadian frontiers during the existence of pending troubles. This is also true. In times past frontier duty was performed by a Provincial regiment (the Canadian Rifles,) but on the withdrawal of line regiments for Crimean and subsequently for Indian service, the Rifles were ordered to garrison Quebec and Montreal. By the new arrangement they will merely return to their old occupation, and the regiments just arrived will garrison the large towns. It is understood to be the opinion of the British Government that the civil war now raging in America, will be of brief duration, and that after the Northern army has been disbanded, a strong Police force on the Canada frontier will be necessary to enforce obedience to the laws of the Province and to prevent any unauthorized irruptions by fillibusters and marauders. This opinion does not indicate any intimate knowledge of the people of the United States or their Government; but, in an international point of view, it may be held to justify the present reinforcement of Provincial garrisons. The same policy was pursued after the Mexican war. The subject is hardly important enough to justify diplomatic interference. The small number of troops transported hither prevents us looking upon the act in the light of a menace; and even if it were so intended, the Canadians are the last people in the world to tolerate a war between themselves and the neighboring Republic, though it were waged to obtain all the cotton that was ever raised in Dixie's Land. On the other hand, no one here imagines for a moment that the United States entertain any hostile designs against British America; yet it is only under such a supposition that one can explain, on rational grounds, the articles that have appeared in the New-York *Herald* and other kindred prints, touching this reinforcement of the Provincial garrisons.

I do sincerely hope and trust that the vindictive irritation displayed by a portion of the American Press against England has now subsided, and that the acts of a people who most sympathize with us are viewed with a more unbiased judgment. I have been in different portions of the British Empire since the commencement of the war, and I have spoken to hundreds of Englishmen on the subject, yet I never heard *one* express any sympathy with the South in its unnatural rebellion against the most beneficent Government that man ever established or Providence ever blessed. Any one who takes the trouble to feel the pulse of British sentiment will find that, in spite of cotton and other devilish temptations to go astray, there is an earnest desire to see the Union restored and its glory reëstablished. In a domestic strife like ours, where the issues are purely local, it would have been undignified and unjustifiable for a friendly Government and a kindred people to have assumed any other position than one of the strictest neutrality. This position England and France have both taken, and when the objects of the war shall have been accomplished, their neutrality will be regarded by both sections of a reunited country as the wisest and truest course that they could have possibly pursued.

W. G. S.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—If those from whom we expect gallantry were not absent at the war, we should feel disposed to cavil at the slight which a pretty and talented lady experienced last night when she appealed to her friends and admirers for that support which an actress rarely fails to secure at the close of an arduous season. Mrs. CHANFRAU, whose benefit we are referring to, did not meet with the hearty compliment to which she is fairly entitled. The house was moderately filled; it ought to have been crowded. Under ordinary circumstances we are sure that this result would have been attained, but in times like these who can tell what fate has in store even for her favorite?

The programme contained three pieces, and was well interpreted by a company in some respects new to this establishment. Mrs. CHANFRAU was received with the favor which is justly her due. She is one of the most useful and agreeable actresses on the Metropolitan stage, and applause is well bestowed where effort is so conscientious. Mr. CHANFRAU played in the piece called "Bob Nettles," and was assisted by Mr. MARK SMITH. The last-named gentleman, it will be remembered, was one of the heroes in the "Cocktail Guard" business at New-Orleans,—a foolish theatrical joke, which created some animadversion in this City at the time. When Mr. SMITH made his appearance, there was an extraordinary and superfluous scene. A large number of over-zealous friends applauded, stamped, shrieked, cheered, tigered, and generally exhibited themselves in a way which must have exceeded Mr. SMITH's desire. An insignificant minority hissed the actor, and between the two cliques there was a moment or two of noise and confusion. Mr. SMITH then desired to make an explanation, and in a few, well-selected and temperate words, said that he had never taken up arms against the flag of his country, and never would; that the report that he had done so was an error, having its origin in a theatrical military company, of which he was a member, and which never contemplated fighting under any circumstances, and more to the same effect. We have already explained to our readers that the imputation under which Mr. SMITH for a time labored was unjust. He convinced his audience of the same fact last night. Unfortunately, in doing so, he made the least desirable portion of his admirers yell again, and we are bound to confess that a more ugly set of yellers have seldom been seen in a decent place of amusement. They were there so obviously for a row, indeed, that it is a wonder they did not succeed in creating one. The whole scene was disgraceful, and must be painful to the gentleman whom it was intended to benefit.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—There was no less than four deaths in Brooklyn yesterday from coup de soleil.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

Lord John Russell's Distinction Between Rebellion and Civil War.

Particulars of the French Recognition of Italy.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

The Foreign Policy of Turkey Unchanged.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 10.

The R. M. Steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool at 10 A. M. of Saturday, the 29th ult., *via* Queenstown evening of the 30th, arrived here at 4:30 P. M.

She has 36 passengers, and $516,000 specie for Boston.

The R. M. steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 9 P. M. of the 28th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 27th, the new Lord Chancellor took his seat, under the title of Lord WESTBURY.

In the House of Commons the same evening, Mr. BERKELY asked whether the Government recognized the right of New Granada or the Granadian Confederation to close or blockade certain ports. Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied that in the case of rebellion the Government had a right to close the ports, but if in case of civil war the ports were *de facto* occupied by the insurgents, they could not take that step according to international law. The British naval commander would not therefore recognize the right of closing of ports.

Lord C. PAGET announced that the Admiralty survey of the *Great Eastern* was most satisfactory, and although it was not usual, the Government had no objection to publish the report.

In the House of Lords, on the 28th, Lord STRATFORD DE RADCLIFFE called attention to the death of the Sultan, and asked the Government if it could give any information as to the policy of the new Sultan.

Lord WOODHOUSE said the Turkish Ambassador had announced that the foreign policy of Turkey will be unchanged, and the new Sultan intends to carry out salutary internal reforms.

The French occupation of Savoy and the independence of Switzerland was debated, but the Government said the proposition of England for a conference on the subject was rejected.

The proceedings of the House of Commons were quite unimportant.

The *Times* announces the following law changes, in consequence of Sir RICHARD BETHEL's appointment to the Chancellorship: ROUNDELL PALMER, Attorney-General; Sir WILLIAM ATHERTON accepts the Judgeship, and the Solicitor Generalship will be conferred on one of the lawyers in the House of Commons.

Queen VICTORIA held the second drawing-room of the season on the 27th. Mr. ADAMS presented JASPER F. CROPSEY, of New-York; and Mrs. ADAMS presented Mrs. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, Mrs. CROPSEY and Mrs. SCHAFFER.

BLONDIN was performing his tight-rope wonders in Liverpool before immense crowds.

Advices from Jamaica mention that the Jamaica Cotton Company had commenced planting operations in the eastern part of the island.

FRANCE.

It was stated that Marshal NIEL was about to proceed to Turin to notify officially the Italian Government of the recognition of the new Kingdom by France.

The Corps Legislatif was prorogued on the 27th. Count MORNEY, in his closing speech, congratulated the members on having appreciated the new privileges granted them in the Senate.

Two bills were passed, establishing postal services with India, China, and with the West Indies and the United States.

The annual subvention to the lines from France to New-York, and West Indies and branches, is £372,000 sterling, but from it is to be deducted £37,000 sterling, to be paid by the Company yearly in discharge of the loan advanced by the State of £920,000 to start the Company. From 50° north to the Equator, from Newfoundland to the Amazon, there is not a port of commercial importance which steamers will not communicate with. Branches to Mexico and New-Orleans are to be optional. The Government reserves the right of extending the service beyond the Isthmus of Panama into the Pacific; the French port ultimately to be Brest.

The case of PATTERSON *vs.* BONAPARTE was continued on the 28th. The Procurator-General concluded his speech in favor of the judgment pronounced by the first tribunal.

The legal proceedings against the Duke of BROGLI for his work entitled *Views on the Government of France* had been stopped, and the copies siezed were to be restored.

The Bourse was quiet; Rentes closing 67f. 75c.

ITALY.

Baron RICASOLI presented in the Chamber of Deputies the diplomatic correspondence of France and Italy relative to the recognition of the new kingdom. The following is a summary of the French note. The Emperor, on the demand of VICTOR EMANUEL, recognizes him as the King of Italy, but by this recognition he does not approve of the past policy of the Cabinet of Turin, nor does he encourage the enterprises of a nature to compromise the peace of Europe. The Emperor regards the principle of non-intervention as a rule, but declines the responsibility of any project of aggression. The French troops will continue at Rome as long as the interests which took France to Rome are not covered by guarantees.

The following is RICASOLI's reply: He thanks the Emperor for their recognition, and recalls the programme set forth in the recent votes of the Chambers, and expresses a hope that the wished-for solution may be brought about without interruption. He says the wish is to restore Rome to Italy without depriving the Church of any of its grandeur or the Pope of his independence. He hopes after time the Emperor will be able to withdraw the troops from Rome without exciting the apprehension of the Catholics. He leaves to the high wisdom of the Emperor to determine the movement, and trusts that France will not refuse to bring Rome to accept the arrangement which will be fruitful in happy consequences.

The Turin *Opinione* announced the departure of Count AREZ for France on a special mission.

The bill for a national loan had been furthe discussed, but no decision arrived at.

The King's Lieutenant at Naples has applied for sixty battalions of line in order to put down the political brigands and other disturbers of the public tranquility.

The *Opinione* of Turin says Portugal has recognized the Kingdom of Italy.

The latest accounts of the Pope's health are alarming. He has abscess in the right leg, which affects his whole body.

AUSTRIA.

Troops continued to be concentrated in Hungary.

The fortified camp near Pesth had been enlarged.

It is doubtful if the Emperor will receive the Hungarian deputation. It is considered certain that he will not grant the requisitions.

The Empress had left for Corfu with a presentment that she would never return.

Reports were current in Paris that the people at Pesth had fired on the Austrian Police, but they lack confirmation.

TURKEY.

ABDEL AZHG, the new Sultan, had issued a proclamation declaring that he will follow the present foreign policy of the Turkish Government, and will introduce great reforms in the interior in favor of all subjects, witeout religious distinction. He insists on the necessity for economical and financial reforms.

A modification of the Ministry, is considered probable.

There was a report that ZECA Pasha, Minister of War, will be replaced.

LATEST NEWS BY THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 10.

The steamship *Canada* sailed at 6½. She was detained off the harbor by fog two hours.

The Berlin papers published a dispatch recently addressed by Baron SCHLENITZ to the Prussian Minister at Washington, in which the warmest sympathy with the welfare of the Union, and the deepest regret for the unfortunate discord is expressed.

Baron GEROLT is instructed to discuss the important question of the treatment to neutral ships with the American Government in a friendly and open manner. The course which Prussia most desires to see adopted is a declaration of adversion to the Paris agreement of 1856. Should this be unattainable, Prussia would, for the present, content herself with a binding declaration that America would, for the duration of the present civil war, with respect to neutral shipping adopt principles two and three of the Par is document, namely, that a neutral flag covers the enemies property, with the exception of contraband of war, and that neutral property under a hostile flag with the same exception is inviolate.

Commercial Intelligence by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather has been favorable for the crops Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD NASH & Co., report FLOUR dull and freely offered a 24s. 6d.@28s. for American. WHEAT steady; Red 10s. 6d.@12s.; White, 12s.@14s. CORN dull; Mixed 28s.@28s. 6d.; Yellow, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.; White, 29s 6d.@31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The same authorities report: BEEF quiet. PORK difficult to sell. LARD dull at 50f.@51f. for choice. TALLOW slightly declined, but more inquiry; Butchers', 49s.@49s. 6d.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports POTASHES dull at 33s. 6d.@34s. 3d. PEARLS dull at 35s. ROSIN dull at 6s. 4d. 6s. 5d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 43s. @. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm and partially slightly 6d anced. RICE heavy. FISH OILS—Sales unimportadv prices unchanged. LINSEED OIL steady at 30s. 3d. ant,s. 6d. @3

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S Circular reports WHEAT dull and 1s.@2s. lower; White, 59s.@61s.; Red, 52s.@58s. FLOUR dull and 6d.@1s. lower; sales at 26s.@28s. 6d. IRON dull at £5 2s. 6d for both rails and bars; Pig dull at 49s. SUGAR dull and quotations barely maintained. TEA dull at 11d.@11¼d. for common Congou. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet. OILS quiet but steady; Sperm heavy at £95; Linseed firm at 28s. 9d. TALLOW, 53s. @53s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull and offered at 44s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds are dull and gloomy, but the fluctuations are unimportant. The demand for money had become extremely heavy owing to the close of half the year. Six per cent. was liberally demanded.

The West India mail-steamer had arrived with £127,000 in specie.

Large instalments of the Chinese indemnity was paid into the Government Bank, at Canton, on the 23d of April.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

BARING'S Circular quotes Bar Silver nominal at 5s. ¼d; Dollars, 4s. 10¾d.; Eagles nominal at 78s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS report the market for American Securities unchanged. They quote United States Fives 70@72¼ ex dividend; Illinois Central shares 39¼@39¼ discount; Erie shares 21@21¼; New-York Central shares 68@70.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, June 30.

COTTON—Sales Saturday, 15,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed with an advancing tendency at the full prices of Friday.

BREADSTUFFS quiet.

PROVISIONS dull. LONDON, Saturday, June 29.

Consols closed at 89¼@89¾.

Sales of Illinois Central shares at 39¼@39 discount. Erie shares 21¼@21¾.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 9,000 bales. The market opened dull but closed active with an advancing tendency. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 111f.; do. *bas* 105f. Stock, 315,000 bales.

THE WALTON AND MATTHEWS MURDER.

TRIAL OF CHARLES JEFFERDS.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The trial of Charles Jefferds for the murder of his stepfather, Mr. John Walton, on the night of the 30th of June, 1860, commenced in this Court yesterday. A good deal of interest was excited in the public mind by this murder at the time of its occurrence, and the circumstances attending it, as brought out on the Coroner's Inquest, are no doubt still fresh to most readers. The unusual delay in bringing the case to trial has been the subject of much comment, and not a little complaint from the friends of the prisoner; but the peculiarity of the case, presenting as it did so many points indicating the *probable* guilt of the prisoner, and yet lacking almost entirely that kind of evidence which would be likely to convict him before a jury, has furnished a reason and perhaps a justification to the District-Attorney for putting off the trial of the case, in hopes that new evidence might come to light which would render the prisoner's conviction more sure, or, if acquitted, that his innocence might be less doubtful.

Whether any new evidence has come to light since the Coroner's investigation, will be made to appear as the trial progresses.

James T. Brady and A. Oakey Hall, Esqs., appeared for the prisoner, and the District-Attorney has called in the assistance of Messrs. Sedgwick and Anthon.

The District-Attorney, in opening the case, gave a very brief statement of the facts of the murder, and said that the prosecution would be able to prove strong motive on the part of the prisoner, a close resemblance of his person to the man who shot Mr. Walton, and a conduct on his part, subsequent to the murder, that was entirely incompatible with his innocence.

Samuel Lee, Jr., sworn—On the night of 30th of June, 1860, was in Mr. Ames' room, No. 192 Third-avenue; while there, between eleven and twelve o'clock, heard report of a pistol; went to window and saw a man lying on the sidewalk, northeast corner of Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street; went out, and, on arriving at the body, saw blood on the sidewalk; helped take the body to the drug-store.

No cross-examination.

The District-Attorney then read the deposition of Mr. John S. Ames, containing substantially the same facts as testified to by Mr. Lee.

Dr. Samuel R. Percy sworn—Was called to see Mr. Walton after he was shot, on the evening of the 30th of June; found him lying on the floor of the drug-store, corner of Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street; on examination, I found he had been wounded by a bullet on the left side of the head, about an inch back of the left ear; probed the wound to the depth of four inches, and saw that it was fatal; assisted to remove the body, which was sent directly to the hospital.

Cross-examined—On probing the wound I found that powder had been blown into it, from which I inferred that the person firing the pistol must have been very near the deceased; the direction of the wound was upward.

The deposition of the Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital was then read, stating the time of the death of Mr. Walton, (eight o'clock on the following morning,) and giving a detailed description of the wound as ascertained from a *post-mortem* examination.

Mrs. Walton sworn—Am the mother of John Walton; have known the prisoner for two or three years; never heard any conversation between the prisoner and Mr. Walton. [This witness appeared deeply affected; and her voice was almost inaudible to the reporters. As far as could be heard her testimony was immaterial, and she was not cross-examined.]

Mary Walton, sworn—Am the danghter of Mr. Walton, deceased; first knew the prisoner after father got married, I think in 1859; perhaps a year before father's death I heard the prisoner say at my father's house, in Twenty-third-street, that if father didn't treat his mother right he would blow his brains out; about an hour afterwards he said the same thing to my father; he wanted father to go up stairs and see his mother when he made the remark; father said he would go up in a few moments; Charles came down several times, and the third time father went out after an officer; in about an hour the officer came and Charles went out with him; Charles had been living at our house when this occurred, after that, I believe, he went to sea.

Cross-examined—I am sixteen years old; I was examined before the Coroner's Jury; don't remember that I then stated that this conversation occurred about sixteen months before father's death; Charles did not say, when he made the remark, what father had done which made him angry; he did not say what his mother wanted to see father for; father told him he would take his dinner before he went up; it was the first time Charles asked father to go up that he made the remark about blowing his brains out; did not see Charles, after he went out with the officer, for several months; after he came back from sea he came to our house to live; can't say whether he lived there up to the time of father's death or not; he took his meals at the house, and was on friendly terms with the family.

James Walton, sworn—Am brother of Mr. Walton, deceased; in the Summer of 1859 heard the prisoner say at my brother's office, in Twenty-fifth-street, that if he had had the pistol which he then held in his hand at the time my brother had him arrested, he never would have arrested him; he had been firing a pistol through the window of the office, and held it in his hand when he made the remark; the remark was made to a companion of his who was in the office with him, and was overheard by me, as I was entering the office; he followed the remark with others, having reference to his skill with the pistol; Charles seldom came into the office while I was there; I never was present at a quarrel between my brother and Charles; my brother's age was 44 years.

Cross-examined—I never offered to bet with Patrick Smith that Judge Russel would deny the motion to release Jefferds on bail; Smith said he thought Jefferds would get off, and I told him I didn't think he would; never said to Smith, "That" (referring to Jefferds,) "is the damned rascal who murdered my brother;" don't make use of that kind of language.

Henry Hesser, sworn—On the night of the murder, between eleven and twelve o'clock, I stood on the corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue; I was alone; while standing there I saw a man standing behind a tree on the opposite corner; two men came up Eighteenth-street, and after they passed the tree I saw the man step out and shoot one of the men; the man who shot the pistol immediately ran across the street, down Third-avenue to Seventeenth-street, and up Seventeenth-street to Irving-place; I ran after him and hallooed; when he got to the corner of Sixteenth-street and Irving-Place he turned round and shot another man who was following him, and I did not follow any further; he passed within ten feet of me, and I saw him fully, both his body and face; he was dressed in light clothes, and had a Panama hat; I first saw the prisoner a week afterwards, when I recognized him; he looked very much like the man I saw on the street.

Cross-examined—When I went before the Coroner's jury, they asked me if I saw any one there that looked like the person I saw that night. I looked around the room, and when I saw Jefferds, I said he looked like him; no one pointed him out to me; I did not say before the Coroner that I did not see the man's face that night; I could not be sure of his identity before the Coroner, and am not now.

Richard H. Pascal, sworn.—I lived with Mr. John Walton at the time of his death, and was with him when he was killed; we had been together to his store in Eighteenth-street, and were going home; the last time Mr. Walton had been to his store previous to this evening, was on the Thursday evening previous; he was in the habit of returning from his store on Thursday evenings about 9½ o'clock, and on Saturday evenings about 11½ o'clock; his store in Eighteenth-street was between First-avenue and Avenue A; on the Saturday night he was killed, he left the store about 11 o'clock, and 20 minutes; we went up Eighteenth-street, and when we got to the corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue we noticed a man leaning against a tree; we passed on, and when about five feet beyond the tree, I heard the report of a pistol and saw Mr. Walton fall; I was stunned for a moment, but on recovering I saw a man run across to the opposite side of the street; the report of the pistol had brought out a young man from the drug-store on the opposite corner, and I told him to look out for the man, while I ran down the Third-avenue hallooing "Watch," "Murder," &c.; quite a crowd soon gathered, and I followed on, and when near Irving-place I heard another shot; I assisted the second man who was shot (Matthews) to a drug-store, and then returned to Eighteenth-street; the man who stood by the tree, and who shot Mr. Walton, had on light clothes, and was about five feet ten inches in height, and built accordingly; I first saw Chas. Jefferds, after this occurrence, at the Coroner's inquest; had often seen him before.

Cross-examined—Had known Jefferds for six or eight months previous to this; I did not see the face of the man who stood behind the tree; he wore a light hat; I had lived with Mr. Walton about two months previous to his death; had not seen Jefferds for some time before this occurrence.

Wm. A. Bailey sworn—The shooting of Mr. Mathews took place close by my house in Seventeenth-street; I had just gone up to my bedroom; it was about eleven o'clock and twenty minutes; I heard the report of the pistol, and looking out the window saw a man running up Seventeenth-street toward Irving-place; am not able to give any description of the man.

No cross-examination.

Henry J. Morgan, sworn—Live at No. 38 Irving-place; on the night of the murder my attention was attracted while sitting in my room to shooting in the street; looked out the window and saw a man running from Seventeenth-street towards Sixteenth-street, followed by several persons crying "Police;" could not see the man distinctly enough to give any description of him.

No cross-examination.

Thomas M. Lewis, sworn.—Live in Irving-place; on night of murder heard a shouting in the street, and looking out of the window saw two men running up Seventeenth-street; they passed my door, and when a few feet beyond, one of the men turned round and shot the man who was following him; he immediately fell to the walk, exclaiming, "I am shot;" I watched the man who fired the pistol as far as I could, but could not get a distinct view of him; if he had worn light clothes I should have known it, as my attention was called particularly to that point; I dressed myself as soon as possible and ran to the assistance of the man who was shot.

No cross-examination.

Officer Monroe sworn—Pistol shown to witness, which he identified as the one he picked out of a grass-plat on the corner of Sixteenth-street and Fourth-avenue; when I found the pistol (a five-barreled revolver) two of the barrels were discharged, and the three remaining barrels were still loaded; I found the pistol on Sunday afternoon, the day following the murder.

No cross-examination.

At this point the Recorder adjourned the Court till 10 o'clock this morning, having first cautioned the jury to refrain from conversing with any one on the subject of the trial during the intermission.

Arrival of a Slave Captain and Crew—Sudden Escape of a Portion of the Prisoners.

The brig *Triton*, captured as a slaver off the Coast of Africa on the 20th of April last, arrived at this port on Tuesday, having been sent home by the United States ship *Constellation*, with the captain and five of the crew of the *Triton*. The officer sent home in charge of the prisoners, anchored the brig off the Navy-yard, about one hundred yards from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and, as he says, called upon the Commodore for assistance to take charge of his prisoners while he reported his arrival to the United States Marshal, which the Commodore refused. At any rate, while the officer was off reporting the case to the Marshal, three of his prisoners escaped from the brig, and have not since been heard of. Among those who escaped was the captain of the *Triton*, who, when captured, gave his name as JAMES PERCY, and JOHN WILLIAMS and JOHN MORRIS. The other three prisoners, named HOWARD, ALLEN and CONNER, were yesterday taken in charge by United States Marshal MURRAY, and locked up in the Tombs to await examination.

Obituary.

DEATH OF ABRAHAM B. SANDS.

We have already, in its proper place, announced the death of ABRAHAM B. SANDS, Esq., who was widely known throughout our country as a merchant of high standing, and who, by his energy and business qualifications, accumulated a large fortune. But it was in this City that he was known and appreciated for his moral and social qualities, and for his earnest coöperation in benevolent Christian enterprises. While possessing a modest and retiring spirit, he was placed by others in positions of great responsibility and trust, requiring all the tact of the business man with the unction of the Christian. He was for a number of years a vestryman of Trinity Church, and as a financier he will long be missed by that body, which has, within the last few years, done so much in the care of Trinity's munificent endowments. Mr. SANDS was also for some time a member of the Board of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, and oftentimes sent its publications to the remotest parts of our globe. Of our great charitable institutions, he was probably more attached to St. Luke's Hospital than to any other. He was active in the foundation of this much needed charity, and was one of the Board of Managers. From its inception until the day of his death he was ever vigilant with his fellow-managers in promoting its efficiency. "The good citizen, the devoted husband, and the kind father," are stereotyped terms of obituary, but in their fullest sense they may be applied to Mr. SANDS, with the addition of the highest term in our language, he was a faithful Christian.

Note from Mr. Richard Grant White.

To the Editor of the Boston Transcript:

Having just seen the *Transcript*, of July 1, in which you announce, in terms for which I have to thank you, that I am one of the editors of the *World and Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer*, I beg to be allowed to say in your columns that your informant must have spoken upon a misunderstanding, or merely upon his knowledge of my editorial relations to the *World*, of which Mr. JAMES R. SPALDING was editor-in-chief. Of the *World and Courier and Enquirer*, a gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. CUMMINGS, a friend of Mr. Secretary CAMERON, and the former publisher of the *World*, is nominally, and Mr. MARBLE, known to you, perhaps, as having been connected with the late Boston *Traveller*, actually editor-in-chief. As I do not share the labors of these gentlemen, it is unjust to them, however flattering to me, that I should nave any part of the credit which is their due, and thus diminish the reputation which they will doubtless gain.

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1861.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

CRAMPTON—MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, at the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, Dr. Parker's, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, HENRY E. CRAMPTON, M. D., of Sandy Hill, N. Y., to DORA M. MILLER, daughter of Jacob Miller, Esq., of New-York City.

DEERING—CARTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, at the Fifth-av. Hotel, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., J. WENTWORTH DEERING to M. ALMIRA CARTER, all of New-York.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

GILSON—BRINCK.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, Mr. CARLETON S. GILSON to Miss MARY LOUISE BRINCK, daughter of J. C. Brinck, Esq., all of this City.

PAINE—YEOMANS.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, by Rev. Dr. Spring, EDWIN THEODORE PAINE to FANNIE STANTON YEOMANS, all of this City.

WILSON—BREITHAUPT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 10, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. J. W. Diller, assisted by Rev. W. W. Olssen, O. B. WILSON to Miss AUGUSTA E., eldest daughter of F. J. and the late P. A. Breithaupt.

DIED.

KNOX.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, suddenly, DOUGLAS, youngest child of Andrew and Annabella G. Knox, aged 4 years, 9 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 273 8th-av., corner of 24th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 10, GROSVENOR C. WILLIAMS, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his father, John L. Williams, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 127 West 16th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be removed to Hudson for interment.

HALLICK.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, MARY F., youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Hallick, aged 6 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 120 East 13th-st., on Friday afternoon.

LYONS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 9, after a long and protracted illness, MARGARET LYONS, mother of Edmund and James Lyons, and widow of the late Nicholas Lyons, of Fenniscourt, Carlow County, Ireland.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place this day, (Thursday,) July 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 420 7th-av., corner 36th-st., New-York.

VARMI.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 9, at 10½ o'clock, of small pox, MANSUETO VARMI, aged 19 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 59 Rose-st., without further notice, this (Thursday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 9, CATHERINE C. WRIGHT.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 80 1st-st.

CLARKE.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 9, JAMES CLARKE, civil engineer, for many years a resident of Havana, Cuba, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, David C. Wilson, No. 241 West 16th-st.

FERGUSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, July 10, Mrs. LOUISA FERGUSON, wife of William B. Ferguson, and daughter of Miles Chambers, in the 29th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in 12th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn, this afternoon, the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the Friends burying ground, Brooklyn. The 5th-av. cars, from Fulton, Wall or South Ferry, run past the street.

HUNTTING.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday morning, July 9, CATHARINE WINSLOW, second daughter of Rev. James M. and Catharine Huntting, aged 22 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Trains leave James-slip at 9 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 375.—JULY 10, 1861.
13, 52, 37, 73, 59, 50, 67, 17, 8, 64, 75, 35, 7.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 376.—JULY 10, 1861.
3, 47, 22, 62, 33, 72, 45, 37, 49, 54, 2, 31, 40, 44.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be, mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price, only 25 cents a bottle.

ICE PITCHERS, BEST AND CHEAPEST.—All who are in the "melting mood" can have their spirits refreshed without "ardent spirits," from the contents of one of those best and cheapest double-plated ice pitchers, for sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

TO LET—NEAR PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND—A first-class house, in perfect order; immediate possession can be given. Inquire at No. 13 Ann-st.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH AND LIEUT. LANGFORD.

In this number of the LEDGER we commence the great story by Lieut. LANGFORD, entitled, "THE [illegible]"

In next week's LEDGER we shall begin a new story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, entitled, "EUDORA; OR, THE FALSE PRINCESS"—a work of unusual power and transcendent interest. Eudora, the heroine, is a high-born orphan girl, of such exquisite personal beauty and such winning loveliness of mind and spirit, as to be utterly irresistible. And yet this angelic creature, whose only wish is to minister to the wants of her fellow-creatures, is, by the demoniac machinations of the "False Princess" (who occupies towards Eudora the relation of a bosom friend, and is thus enabled to pursue her plots undetected,) brought under the ban of the cruelest suspicions and exposed to death on the charge of committing crimes perpetrated by the arch-plotter herself. In the working out of this complicated and thrilling narrative, Mrs. SOUTHWORTH excels all her previous efforts, and has produced a story which will be read with absorbing interest.

THE INDEPENDENT OF THIS WEEK

IS OUT TO-DAY:

A stirring number, wide-awake, up to the times, and full of good reading. For instance,

"THE NATION IN COUNCIL,"
BY
HORACE GREELEY.

"THE HOWITTS,"
A genial sketch of William and Mary Howitt,
BY
BAYARD TAYLOR.

"LIFE OF COUNT CAVOUR,"
BY
DR. REINHOLD SOLGER.

"THE ROOT OF SECESSION,"
BY
CHARLES L. BRACE.

"THE BLESSINGS OF DISAPPOINTMENT,"
BY
REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

A SERMON,
REPORTED LITERALLY AS DELIVERED,
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"NOTES FROM ENGLAND,"
Showing the present sentiment of that country toward America, by
REV. WILLIAM PATTON, D. D.

"THE COST OF LIBERTY AND THE PRICE OF KEEPING IT."
A Sermon preached in the Broadway Tabernacle, June 30, by
REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D.

"THE GREAT CONSPIRACY,"
BY
JOHN JAY, Esq.,
Being his Fourth of July Oration in full.

"THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,"
In a suitable form to be cut out and preserved.

TERMS—By Mail, Two Dollars a year. Delivered by Carrier in New-York and Brooklyn, Two Dollars and a Half.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE BY NEWS AGENTS.

MILITARY.

COMPANY H, CAPT. G. VAN LOETHEM, of the Engineer Corps, now attached to the Washington Grays, First Regiment, now in camp at East New-York. Fifteen able-bodied men wanted to fill up the Company. On signing the roll and being sworn each man is provided with rations and comfortable sleeping apartments, and will be under pay from date of enlistment, and upon discharge will receive $100. Apply at the camp, or to Lieut. J. W. SWIFT, No. 70 Fulton-st., New-York City.

LEARN THE DRILL.—THE DOUBLEDAY Guard, a company organized for the purpose of being instructed in military drill, meets at Winkens' Brewery, 58th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., every SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Drill Officer Prof. SIDDENS, of Columbia College. Expenses merely nominal.
ABM. W. KENNEDY, Captain.

MUSICIANS WANTED—FOR THE BAND ATtached to the "Duryee Zouaves," Fifth Regiment N. Y. V. Good musicians of good character only need apply at Lafayette Hall.
J. M. DAVIES, Major 5th Reg. N. Y. V.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A French dressmaker, lately from Paris, who understands how to cut and fit in the most fashionable style, work by the day, week or month; no objection to go to the country. Address No. 27 West 10th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED lady, with a fresh and healthy breast of milk, would like a child to wet nurse at her own residence; reference given and required. Call at No. 388 6th-av., from 7 to 10.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE PLEASANT rooms to let, with board, forty miles from New-York, near Bedford Station. For particulars, address C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic, and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

1,000 DRAUGHT HORSES WANTED—Suitable for the Quartermaster's Department. They must be strong and sound, between 6 and 8 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and calculated to endure hard service; none others will be inspected. Apply at the Howard Stables, corner of Grand and Mercer sts.

R. N. EAGLE, Captain of Cavalry.
Inspecting and Purchasing Officer.

SOMETHING RICH.—A SERIO-COMICO PICTORIAL LIFE OF JEFF. DAVIS, in a series of expressive tableaux, with an exceedingly appropriate "Finis."

By mail, post paid, upon receipt of a three-cent stamp. To dealers, $2 per 100, post paid.

CALDWELL & CO., No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chloroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP.—AN EXCELLENT fire-proof safe, made by one of the best City makers, powder-proof lock, extra thick walls, handsomely fitted interiorly. It will be sold for cash, at about half the cost. Apply at No. 177 William-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock daily.

DRY GOODS.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS.
SELLING OFF
From the recent fire No. 108 6th-av.,
DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER,
The whole of which will be sold at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
To effect an entire clearance.
ALSO,
THE ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS

Will be offered at a great reduction in prices, to close them out before the Fall trade commences, affording the best opportunity for bargains in the City.

Particular attention is requested to our stock of
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERY,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES,
STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Of all descriptions. The whole of which has been reduced nearly one-half in price.

TERMS CASH.
Sale EVERY DAY.
NOS. 108 AND 110 6TH-AV.
CHARLES G. HOOK.

MOSQUITOES. 10,000
Pieces Nets for 50 cents per piece.
1,200 pieces Extra, 10 yards long, 2½ yards wide,
Hartwell's Patent.
Palmer's Patent Canopies.
BOBINET LACE.
All kinds.
KELTY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT
C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house.
E. D. Burt, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,
All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

CRIMEAN TENTS AND FRENCH REVOLVERS FOR SALE—One hundred each of the above. These tents were used in the Crimea by the Allies and gained the great medal, being the only tent with proper ventilation, and made on scientific principles. The revolvers are of the latest design, and can be fired a third more rapid than any other weapon in the market.

GEO. RAPHAEL, No. 105 William-st.

BAYONETS.—WANTED, ONE THOUSAND clasp bayonets. Apply to M. GROSZ, No. 45 Greene-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address B. C. A., Box No. 100 Times Office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON ANY railroad or steamboat route, within six hours of New-York, in exchange for first-class City property. Send full descriptions for 30 days, post-paid, to Brooklyn Post-office, L. I., Box No. 248.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—In exchange for that desirable 5-story store and lot No. 58 Water-st., a valuable business location, lightly incumbered. Inquire at No. 58 Water-st., for the owner, from 2½ to 5 o'clock, any day.

FACTORY WANTED—WITH POWER, OR A part of a factory, suitable for dyeing purposes. Apply immediately to J. S. FERRIS, No. 267 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

COUPONS LOST.—A LETTER, MAILED AT New-Haven, 29th June, directed to H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier Bank of Commerce in New-York, containing the following described coupons, has miscarried, viz.: 46 coupons of City of New-Haven Bonds, numbered 28 to 47, both inclusive; 55 to 62, both inclusive; 71 to 88, both inclusive, being for $15 each, and due on 1st inst., at Bank of Commerce in New-York. Also, 9 coupons Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable at Union Bank, New-York, numbered from 407 to 415, both inclusive, for $30 each, due 1st inst. Also, 6 coupons Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, payable at Mercantile Bank, New-York, due 1st inst., numbered 65 to 70, both inclusive, $35 each. Payment of all the foregoing being stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. H. TROWBRIDGE'S SONS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOUND—ON FRIDAY MORNING, 5TH INST., A pocket-book containing a sum of money. The owner can have the same by establishing his claim thereto and paying expenses. Apply to CHARLES F. LINEBACK, Utah House, 8th-av. and 25th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

UNION ENVELOPES.

The largest variety in the United States; 600 or 700 different styles. Wholesale and retail. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WM. REDENBURGH, No. 140 Nassau-st., New-York.

600 PATRIOTIC UNION AND COMIC ENVELOPES for sale at one cent each, all different styles, wholesale and retail, by CHARLES A. MILLER, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York. Just received, five varieties of Secession Envelopes. New designs received daily.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A STEAMboat; two conductors; one stewardess; three porters; four girls to travel. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A steady, tidy girl to do general housework; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer; none need apply but those who understand their business, and have good recommendations. Call, from 10 till 5 o'clock, at the basement door of No. 375 4th-st.

TO CHINA AND CROCKERY PACKERS.—Wanted a steady, active man, who thoroughly understands packing—to go to Canada; a single man preferred. Address, stating age, birthplace and previous employment, with references, to W. E., Box No. 2,474 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—MEAT, FISH AND VEGETABLE market, in fine location, doing good business, long lease, low rent, with horse, wagon and fixtures complete. Address, by letter, A. B. C., No. 744 3d-av., corner of 50th-st., drug-store, stating where an interview can be had.

$1,000 CASH, WITH ACTIVITY AND personal attention will secure a partnership, that, for safety, respectability and profit, has no equal. Association and location the very best.

BIGGS & ROSSETER, No. 73 Nassau-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY property. For locality, price, &c., apply to JOHN [illegible], No. [illegible] William-st., corner Spruce.

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES FOR GOOD SERVANTS.—The large institute is offered free to those families where any have joined the army. Good, civil, capable help—Germans, Scotch, English, Irish, &c., No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Conducted by respectable Americans.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to do housework in a small private family; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress. Has three years' City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 392 3d-av., up stairs, first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at 116 West 27th-st., third floor, Room No. 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. A Welsh Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do waiting; has no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very neat and obliging young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; is a beautiful laundress; is very willing. Wages moderate. Best of City reference. No objections to the country. A clean, smart girl wants a place to do light housework or mind children; wages $3 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework in a small family; has City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 16 Gansevoort-st., between 4th and Hudson-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 105 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN, WITH good City reference, wants a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; also a good chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good reference; will go together or separately; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suited at No. 119 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, such as ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds, also, bread and biscuit, in the best manner; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable young woman, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, or would do housework in general, in a small private family; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts.

AS COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, WITH excellent reference, wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies, &c.; is also a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, who has lived three years in a gentleman's family, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, game and fancy dishes; will do part of the washing. Wages $8; City or country. Call at or address 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objections to a first-class boarding-house or hotel; best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS an immediate situation as cook in a respectable private family; she thoroughly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., front room. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City references; no objection to assist in washing, if required, or to go to the country. Call at No. 33 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A REspectable private family as cook; is a first-rate cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 West 46th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; understands French cooking, pastry, creams and preserves; good City reference. Apply at 96½ Broad-st., near South Ferry, in the dry-goods store.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; has four years City reference. Call at the fancy-store, No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objections to the country. Apply at No. 4 Union-court, University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; best City reference. Apply at No. 52 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; understands all kinds of soups and pastries; is a good bread baker, &c.; has the best of recommendations; is an excellent washer and ironer; is civil and willing; no objection to the country. Inquire at the Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, who is a most excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; good City references given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an experienced woman as good cook, and would do the washing and ironing of a small private family, and is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; best City references. Address No. 98 East 12th-st., basement, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to see to the children; best of City reference for two years, from their last place. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. No objections to the country.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A nice English Protestant girl wants a situation as cook or chambermaid and seamstress. A nice, tidy, sober, honest and steady girl, seven years in last place; three girls three years, and five girls two years in last place, want situations, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, seamstresses, nurses and general workers. Apply at No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by two respectable girls; one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City references; are willing to go to the country. Call at No. 2 Union Court, University-place, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a respectable private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to chamberwork; the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her last place, No. 327 23d-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wants a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; makes good bread and biscuit; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 Marion-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 104 West 24th-st., rear house, second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,414 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts. Can get good City reference.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A REspectable, steady woman, with the best of City reference, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; can do all manner of cooking after the American, French and English styles; can make all kinds of jellies, blancmanges, ice creams, &c. Apply at No. 108 East 13th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is smart, willing and obliging, and can do chamberwork and waiting. Call for two days at No. 110 28th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference given. Call at No. 150 Pearl-st., near Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GOOD, honest girl wishes a situation to do general housework; understands cooking, baking, dairy work and washing and ironing first-rate; has good reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN girl desires a situation to do general housework. Apply to JOHN BEINERT, No. 160 7th-st.

AS SALESWOMAN, NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—The advertiser, a young, intelligent lady of respectability and business qualities, wishes to obtain a situation as saleswoman, nursery governess, or general family days' worker; would act as housekeeper where an honorable position is offered; salary no object; would leave the City. Address MISS EGBERT, No. 27 Bayard-st., for one week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH widow lady wishes a situation as housekeeper; no objection to children; country preferred. Address by letter, for one week, Mrs. MOVELA, Station F, No. 408 3d-av., New-York.

AS WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—A young woman with good references wishes the above situation; is willing to do the whole work of a gentleman's family; is fond of children, and is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG ENGLISH person desires a situation as lady's maid with a family traveling; only just landed; understands dress-making. Address E. H., Mrs. Dawson's, No. 127 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; can cut and fit boys' and children's clothing, and operate on the machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 East 14th-st., one door from 3d-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable English woman a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking and all family sewing; would work by the day or week; good reference given. Inquire at No. 4 Union-court, University-place.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wants a situation as laundress or chambermaid; is willing to do anything; has the best of reference; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 75 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—A SITUATION wanted as laundress, or cook and laundress, by a respectable girl, with the best of references; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 522 31st-st., near 6th-av., top floor, front room.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper, or to take charge of a house or children during the absence of the family, by a lady entirely competent to the duties required in either capacity; highest references given. Address for three days, MATRON, Box 138 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can do all kinds of embroidery and fine sewing, and make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable steady young woman, a situation as nurse and competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, or chamberwork, and will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country, and will be found willing and obliging. Has good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 302 3d-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; or would go as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's Machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 East 25th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A WET NURSE WANTS A situation in a private family; her baby is six weeks old; has no objections to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 98 Christopher-st., near Bleecker.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN girl, a situation as seamstress; has a sewing-machine; understands dressmaking and all kinds of plain sewing; will go by the day, week or month. Call at No. 90 Rivington-st., for three days.

AS WAITRESS.—A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as professed waitress; would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; will make herself generally useful; best of City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a competent woman, as waitress; no objection to assist in the chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 33 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen this week at her present place, No. 45 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid; is an excellent plain sewer and embroiderer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 135 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity-sts., ladies will find a large assortment of first-class servants, German, American, English and Irish; wages to suit the times. Hotels and boarding-houses supplied. Orders by mail promptly attended to at No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity-sts.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 230 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young man, a Protestant, as coachman, or to work in garden; understands the care of horses well, and a steady driver; has the best of City and country reference; no objection to the country. Call or address, for two days, at the cottage, between 35th and 36th sts., 11th-av.

AS COACHMAN—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; understands his business well; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days or till engaged, at No. 401 3d-av., first floor, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man of first-rate abilities and of long experience in this and the old country; can produce the very best of references. Address P. H., at Mr. Coxhead's saddlery, No. 1,199 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man desires a situation as coachman and groom; is an excellent groom, driver, and a good milker of cows, and would assist around a gentleman's place. Can give twelve months of good recommendation. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery and harness store, No. 568 Broadway, or address J. N., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a single Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; he understands the care and management of horses well; is a good gardener; understands raising fruit, flowers and vegetables; is willing and obliging, and will make himself useful; wages no object; has the best of City and country references. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; of long experience in Europe; would be willing to take charge of a small garden if required, or make himself generally useful to his employer; best of reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man, 20 years of age, having no home or friends, is in want of a situation in a gentleman's family, to drive and take care of horses for his board till the times mend, where he can make a home; smart and willing; best City reference. Address P. McN., Box No. 185 *Times* Office, for 3 days; City or country.

AS FARMER, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—A man and wife, without family, want situations; the man understands farming and plain gardening, or would go as coachman; would like to go in the country; his wife is capable of waiting, or anything possible; employer can see; City reference for seven years. Address G. O., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, steady man, as plain gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging to make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who understands grapes, flowers, and vegetables, and can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address R. S. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first-rate private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-class family; has long experience in some of the first families of Philadelphia and in this City, where he can refer to his present employer. Address BUTLER, No. 919 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., in the confectionery, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a single man of industrious, sober habits, that thoroughly understands his business and has the best of references. Any commands left at No. 864 Broadway, in the French confectioner's, between 17th and 18th sts., for S. T., will be attended to, for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address M. N., care T. Sanders, No. 147 10th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—A PROTESTANT WAITER WISHes a situation in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 166 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., till engaged.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by an Englishman who has just come from the South with the family with whom he has been living with, and has the best of reference. Address C. C., Box No. 411 6th-av., corner of 9th-st.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN, from Canada, having the best of City reference, wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 41 Watts-st.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN OF SUPERIOR education, desires to find a situation in an English or American family, or mercantile house. He could fill the requirements of a clerk; take care of a garden or farm and stock horses; he could give lessons in French and writing to children, and make himself generally useful. Address LEON, No. 35 Walker-st., or at Yonkers, N. Y. The best reference given.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land, delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock, and one-half of a mile of the railroad dépôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6,000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Handsomely located on the Hudson River, at Sneden's Landing on the Palisades, opposite Dobbs' Ferry, 20 miles from the City. Buildings all new and commodious. The grounds comprise about four acres, half of which is nicely laid out; the balance in forest and fruit trees. The location commands a magnificent view of the river and surrounding country. Apply to the owner after 2 P. M.

A. W. PAGE, No. 43 St. Mark's-place, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—PARTIES DEsirous of purchasing or hiring one or more handsome, well-built and roomy, but cheap cottages, with spacious lots, beautifully situated on high ground, in a pleasant village, less than one hour from New-York, can have such erected, deliverable by May 1 next, or sooner, and are invited to examine one proposed as a model, just finished. Part cost could remain on mortgage. Apply at the Insurance office, No. 75 Liberty-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ONE HOUR FROM the City by Harlem Railroad; one mile from dépôt at White Plains; 17 acres of good land, beautiful cottage and carriage-house, fine garden, in order. Possession immediately. Price $5,500, which is less than the improvements cost. Call on or address the owner, S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC FRAME dwelling, with garden, situated on the southwest corner of Kingsbridge-road and 155th-st., Carmansville; communication with the City every hour. Inquire of R. C. COMBES, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED cottage at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, No. 247 East Broadway, or BEN C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institut will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS. This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.

HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING AT LONG BRANCH, N. J. —The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public that the Metropolitan Hotel is now open for the reception and accommodation of visitors. Persons desirous of procuring good board, good bathing and fishing, pleasant drives and easy communication to and from the City, (*via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad and steamers *Long Branch* and *Highland Light*, five times daily,) will find this an excellent location. Address N. H. & T. W. COOPER.

BUTTONWOOD COTTAGE, NEAR LONG BRANCH, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The location is delightful, being in the pleasant village of Eatontown, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, within 4½ miles of Long Branch. The table furnished from the farm attached. Terms moderate. Address or apply to MARY DE LAFETRA, Eatontown, New-Jersey.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open; accommodations for 600 guests; the Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet; charges moderate. C. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century, the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT, BANTO TAUGHT,
By GEO. C. DOBSON,
GEO. C. DOBSON,
GEO. C. DOBSON,
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE,
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE.
Twelve lessons $6, Twelve lessons $6.
At Mr. DOBSON'S residence.
Twelve lessons for $4.
Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.
(Strawberry Hill.)

The School Year commences Sept. 23. The location is delightful, and the School offers advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the School,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NEVERSINK SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES.—A delightful location in Port Jervis, Orange County, on the Erie Railroad. Terms, $160 per year. For particulars, inquire at the General Educational Agency, No. 24 Bible House, New-York. A few Summer boarders received for six weeks from July 15, at $4 per week.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, WHO HAS HAD great success in the business of instruction, is desirous of placing herself in a family where her services would be deemed sufficient remuneration for board. She teaches thoroughly the English branches, French and rudiments of music. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address at once, MARIE H. ARNOLD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL years' experience in teaching the English branches, French and music, and who can furnish unexceptionable references from her pupils in the City, desires to find a pleasant home in some family, where her services as teacher of these branches would be considered as an equivalent for her board. Address Box 1,614 Post-office.

PRINCIPAL WANTED.—A WELL QUALified principal (with satisfactory testimonials) is wanted for a long-established academy. Connected with the institution is a boarding-house for pupils, of which the principal will be expected to take charge. Address Trustees of Academy, Kinderhook, New-York.

LANGUAGES, &c.—A PROFESSOR OF LATIN, the rudiments of Greek, German, French, (acquired in Germany and France,) phonography, the piano-forte, &c., having a few hours disengaged, is desirous of giving instruction in the above. Address ALPHA, Station D, 8th-st.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A BOY'S BOARDing-school, near Pittsburgh, an experienced teacher, thoroughly qualified to instruct in all the branches preparatory to a college course. An Episcopalian preferred. Address Box No. 54 New-Brighton, Beaver County, Penn.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—SALE POSITIVE. —Will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, City of New-York, on FRIDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock, the first-class four-story brown-stone dwelling-house, No. 282 5th-av., lot being 25x125, with alley-way from 30th-st. to rear of the lot. For terms, apply to J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 29 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FEW SELECT City residents can be procured at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN MILTON, WHO possess more room than is required for their use, are desirous of obtaining a few boarders for the Summer months. The house is large and modern, and occupies a commanding position on the banks of the Hudson. Fruit and vegetables of every kind grow in abundance in the gardens. Fresh milk is supplied from their own cows. The location is healthy, and communicates direct to New-York. Call or direct to C. T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months, can find desirable accommodations, immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ o'clock P. M.; *Mayflower* leaves the same Pier at 4. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARDING AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A gentleman and his wife, or one or two gentlemen, can obtain board at a large country house, pleasantly situated. The room is on the first floor, very nicely furnished, and opening into a wide hall. Location fourteen miles from Jersey City, on the Northern Railroad. Terms reasonable. Inquire of G. H. KNAPP, No. 328 Broadway.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house, well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I. W. C. & J. D. FEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY —Opposite Poughkeepsie. The house is new and large; the farm is well supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable. The scenery is fine and the climate healthy. Communication direct to New-York. Apply to or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE CORNWALL MOUNtain House commands a most extensive view of the river and country; advantages, coolness, pure air and any quantity of rambling in the shade. Milk and vegetables from the farm. Reference, N. B. Law, No. 22 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—STATEN ISLAND—AT the Chesnut Grove House, on Simonson-av., only a few minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, in the midst of a fine grove and splendid scenery; fine walks and drives; bathing, boating and stabling; only thirty minutes' ride from Pier No. 2, North River. Boats hourly. Terms reasonable.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, NEAR NEWBURGH. —A private family, having a number fine large rooms, can accommodate two or three families with good board at moderate prices. The location is unsurpassed. Only a short distance from river. Inquire of C. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or on the premises, to E. T. RING. Boats land twice a day from New-York.

STATEN ISLAND BOARD WANTED.—Three single gentlemen desire two neatly furnished rooms, (a private family preferred,) with breakfast at 7 A. M. and dinner at 7 P. M. References exchanged. Location near Vanderbilt's Landing, convenient to the water. Address at once Box No. 4,137 New-York Post-office, with full particulars.

BOARD WANTED—IN A COMFORTABLE farm-house, pleasantly located in the hills of Connecticut or Massachusetts; must be well shaded; four good-sized rooms required, for 5 adults, 3 children and nurse. Address H. W., Box No. 1,502 New York Post-office, with full description and the terms.

BOARD AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—FAMilies and single persons can find accommodations at a private boarding-house, at the above well-known Summer resort, by addressing DANIEL MOTT, Far Rockaway, L. I. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City by stage and cars.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL is now open at reduced rates for board. The locality is one of the most delightful in Monmouth County, N. J., peculiarly adapted for families. For particulars, address W. H. MILLS, No. 638 Broadway, or J. WARREN, Leedsville, N. J.

FIVE OR SIX PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board in a private family where there are no other boarders, in Glen Cove, 20 miles from the City. All particulars may be ascertained, by calling at No. 456 Hudson-st., for three days. Daily communications to the City by steamboat.

SUMMER BOARDING AT RIVERDALE.—The house formerly occupied by A. Knight, Esq. fronting the river, ten minutes above the station on the railroad. Accommodations first-class. Reference, Abraham Knight & Sons, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN FIND GOOD Board at a farm-house in a pleasant place, with fine views, on the Harlem Railroad, 73 miles from New-York. Refer to D. D. T. Marshall, No. 388 Broadway. Address G. W. CHAPMAN, Wing's Station, N. Y.

THE RIVER-SIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms to suit the times.

C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY DEsires board for the Summer at an inland place, (say White Plains or Bedford,) where the house is well shaded. Address H. R., Box No. 1,646 Post-office, New-York, stating terms, which must be moderate, and giving City reference.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, within an hour's distance of the City, in a family where there are no other boarders. References exchanged. Address, for two days, giving all possible particulars, G. C. D., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, half an hour's ride from the City, near the Palisades, New-Jersey. Inquire at 68 Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL family, within an hour's sail of the City and near the water. Address, with particulars, Box No. 631 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING—FOR A FEW SELECT CITY boarders can be obtained after the 20th of July, at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board, in a private family, with no other boarders, by applying at No. 382 Carlton-av., brown front, between Fulton and Atlantic-avs., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A FINE ROOM TO LET, without board, in a modern house close to the Fifth-av. Hotel, adapted for one or two gentlemen desirous of making a permanent arrangement. Family private. Terms moderate. Apply to No. 1 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LADY, HAVING TAKEN A FIRST-class house in 23d-st., is desirous of letting a portion of it, with board, to families or single gentlemen. Also, a reception-room for a doctor's office. Apply at No. 325 West 23d-st.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square—elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 8 WOOSTER-STREET, NEAR CANAL. —Furnished rooms for single gentlemen in a small private family, with breakfast and meals on Sunday, or without meals. References required.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND STRANGERS wishing home comforts and an elegant residence during their stay, may find them at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR HOUSE-keeping, the upper or lower part of a very pleasant house, location first-class; gas, Croton and good yard; furniture for sale, if desired. Apply at No. 67 East 29th-st.; or to Mr. BALL, No. 481 Broadway, in music-store.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW COTTAGE TO LET for the Summer, at Little Neck, furnished in good style, all complete. There is a stable, ice-house and good well of water. It is directly on the Bay, with all the facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, including the choicest shell-fish in the country; neighborhood very respectable. Inquire of SAMUEL AULD, No. 22 West-st.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A FIRST-class house, nearly new, and desirably located, for cash, for about two-thirds its value; has been used several years as a genteel boarding-house. Address C. B. A., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!
PURIFY YOUR BREATH!
STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!
SPALDING'S
THROAT CONFECTIONS,
ARE
GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.
GENTLEMEN CARRY
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
CHILDREN CRY FOR
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delirious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE SICK HEADACHE!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received, will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York, by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers (whose duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be compelled by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the [illegible] which may be payable thereon, and that the [illegible] of said State shall in no wise be impaired by the [illegible] of the State, but it is expressly provided that [illegible] in said law contained shall be so construed as [illegible] from taxation any part of the capital stock of [illegible] State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar bonds authorized by said act [illegible] in the State. [illegible] proposals will be considered. The [illegible] is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as [illegible] considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the [illegible] of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the [illegible] in the presence of such persons as may [illegible] and the loan awarded to the [illegible] bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals [illegible] under seal to to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild. of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, July 6, 1861. }

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upward, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1861.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York, until the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the taking of the whole or a part of $86,000 Buffalo City Special Loan Bonds, bearing date July 1, 1861, payable in one, two, three, four and five years, with semi-annual interest, at the Banking office of said Duncan, Sherman & Co. Parties will be required to pay the accrued interest, and proposals will state what premium, if any, will be paid. Bonds are $1,000 each, and will not be sold at less than par.
ALONZO TANNER, Comptroller.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have declared that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and (Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1861. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 15th inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WARD B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and Five per Cent. to $1,000, and Four per Cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.
[illegible], President.
[illegible], Secretary.

C[illegible]AY COMPANY.—[illegible] the [illegible] Company, No. [illegible] THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM [illegible], Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS, JULY, 1861.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 37 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Scrip Dividend of

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT

On the premiums on the policies written with the participation provision, and marked off during the year ended 30th June ult. The Scrip to be ready for delivery on and after Aug. 1.

The Board also declared

SIX PER CENT

Interest on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, to be paid on and after 15th instant.

And a Semi-Annual Dividend of

SIX AND A HALF PER CENT

On the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.

☞ The First Division of Profits, July, 1860, was 33⅓ per cent.

The Assets of the Company on the 1st instant amounted to.	$278,792
Net Surplus (estimated) to	$70,379

ASHER TAYLOR, President.
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861. }

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 8, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. has been declared payable on and after MONDAY next, July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 8 to July 18, inclusive.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 54 Wall-st., July 1, 1861. }

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th, inclusive. By order.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 470 BROADWAY, July 8, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADER'S FIRE INS. CO., }
No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1861.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand at the Bank of America.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SPAN OF HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, July 12, inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, magnificent span of long-tail blood bay horses, five and six years old, sixteen hands, of great beauty, style and action. Warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle. Cost the owner $1,500.

ALSO,

An elegant Germantown Rockaway carriage, built to order by Wood Brothers, in the best manner.

ALSO,

An elegant silver-mounted double harness, made to order by J. & B. Louden. Cost $175.

The above elegant turnout is the property of a private family leaving in the *Persia*. Has been used only since April last, and will be positively sold without reserve. To any gentleman wishing a really fine establishment, the above offers great inducements.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HAMILTONIAN MARE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, July 12, at 1 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a fine gray mare, 15½ hands, seven years old. Warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle—a fine saddle mare. Also, a light top-wagon and harness.

ALSO,

One light carriage, for four or six persons.
One four-seated light wagon.
One light Rockaway, for four persons.
One light road-wagon.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of superior horses, carriage, harness, &c., being the entire establishment of a gentleman leaving for Europe, viz: a pair of dark bay horses 15.3 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, perfectly sound and kind in all harness, excellent saddle horses, very stylish, fine action and quite fast; will be sold under the Veterinary Surgeon's guarantee. Also a fine phaeton carriage, City built, in fine order, with pole and shafts. Also a very superior sett of double silver-plated harness, made by Trainor to order, and but little used, all of which will be sold without reserve. A horse 15 hands high, 9 years old, and warranted perfectly sound and kind both in harness and under the saddle, can trot in 3:10. Also a top wagon, City make, in perfect order. Also a close carriage in good running order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, July 11, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., large collection of modern oil paintings, consisting of a private collection of fine modern pictures purchased by a gentleman in Europe, comprising many valuable works; among them are two very fine pictures by Ransch of Munich, and Welsman. Also, a collection of old and modern paintings, to close invoices. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, July 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance Stocks, Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other securities suitable for investments. For further particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer*, *News*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st.—A general assortment of good household furniture, crockery, glassware, plated ware, carpets, oilcloths, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 11, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade.

ARMY EXPRESS.
SEAT OF WAR.
FORTRESS MONROE, &c.
WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, BALTIMORE, ANNAPOLIS, &c.

We have United States Government permission to carry packages of goods and money to above-mentioned places. Freight or packages to SOLDIERS should be prepaid. [illegible] PHILADELPHIA EX[illegible] EXPRESS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, ARISING FROM a destructive youthful practice, and all other diseases of special importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Special Pathology, in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—[*From the N. Y. Home Journal.* Price $1. The treatment laid down in this work is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable. GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway; RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.; or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; or at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. [illegible] New-York City. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PROduces less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

DR. BLEEKER, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, can be consulted on diseases at his residence, No. 162 Concord-st., near Gold-st., Brooklyn, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH-AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES, the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations, day or evening, free. Relief guaranteed.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, July 13.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, July 20.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, July 27.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburgh	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool $40, from Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J. SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE L. WILLARD, Oliver E. Wood, Israel A. Barker, and James L. B. Willard, plaintiffs, against Henry Lilly and Edward J. Lilly, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, with interest from the 23d day of May, 1861, besides the costs and disbursements of this action. Dated June 11, 1861. H. C. PRATT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je20-law6wTh No. 74 Broadway.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis, and State of New-York. Notice first published June 20, 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of the County of Lewis, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., on the 2d day of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. N. B. SYLVESTER,
je20-law10wTh. Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS. Dentists, [illegible] Grand-st., N. Y., and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Sets full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $15.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.
New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point.
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point.
	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD,
CONNECTING WITH RAILROAD FERRY FROM PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.

Trains leave Vanderbilt Landing upon arrival of 7, 10 and 12 A. M., 2, 4, 6 and 7 P. M. boats from New-York.

Leave Tottenville—7:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M.; 12:10, 2:10, 4:10 and 6:10 P. M.; connecting with 8, 10 and 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5 and 7 P. M. boats for New-York.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Vanderbilt Landing upon arrival of 9 and 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. boats from New-York.

Leave Tottenville at 8, 9:10 and 11:10 A. M., 1:10, 3:10 and 5:10 P. M.; connecting with the 9, 10 and 12 A. M., 2, 4 and 6 P. M. boats for New-York.

Stopping at Camp Scott each way.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:55 P. M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30, 9:45 P. M.	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies, together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgage in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam-engine, 20-horse power, large pullies, shaft and fixtures, and steam pipes; one large locomotive boiler, 60-horse power, steam pipes, guages, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes, steam guage and cocks, fire-damper and regulator, blower pullies and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in first, second and third stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 24 tin cans, 3 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, ink-stand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and mutle, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 dydrometers, 39 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil-cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty-one, (331,) three hundred and thirty-three, (333,) three hundred and thirty-five (335) and three hundred and thirty-seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1861.
CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.
RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

The sale under the foregoing advertisement is postponed until the eighteenth (18th) inst., at same place and hour.
CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New-York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer *Yorktown*, are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above, they will be sold to pay expenses.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
JUNE 27, 1861. No. 115 Broadway.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, }
NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

PROPOSALS.

BATTLE-AXES FOR THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography invites proposals for (1,206) twelve hundred battle-axes for the Navy, to be delivered in equal proportions at the Navy Yards at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. Patterns of the axes to be shown on application to the Assistant-Inspectors of Ordnance in the yards above named, and the conditions made know under which the axes will be received.
ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Chief Bureau Ordnance and Hydrography.
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Middletown Bank, at Middletown, N. Y., until FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at noon, for the erection of a new bank-building, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the bank. The names of two responsible sureties must accompany each proposal.
J. H. WICKHAM, }
J. G. WILKIN, } Committee.
JULY, 8, 1861. J. DRAPER, }

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.
July 10, 1861.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The manager has engaged for a short time,
PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD!
Who appears afternoon and evening, in a great variety of
ASTOUNDING TRICKS AND FEATS.
To be seen at all hours, the wonderful
ALBINO SISTERS, AND THEIR
BLACK MOTHER AND BROTHER.
Though these children were born of perfectly
BLACK AFRICAN PARENTS,
their complexion is pure white, their hair or wool white as snow, and their eyes a delicate pink.
THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMPSON,
Besides a great variety of other living Bears.
30 LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
GRAND AQUARIAL GARDEN.
HAPPY FAMILY. LIVING SEAL.
And near a million of Curiosities.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THREE HUNDRED & THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX NIGHTS.
TO-NIGHT,
and
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be presented the
SEVEN SISTERS,
or
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
With all the
NEW PATRIOTIC UNION TABLEAUX,
and
ITS GREAT CAST OF COMIC STRENGTH.

PALACE GARDENS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND DRILL
BY THE
PALACE GARDEN ZOUAVE CORPS.
CAMP SONGS BY COL. FRED WREN,
Vivandiere La Petite Martha,
And Choruses by the Zouave Corps.
MR. J. F. STRATTON'S
MILITARY AND SERENADE BAND.
Admission 25c. Refreshments included. Children over 4 years 10c. No refreshments.
C. V. DEFOREST, Proprietor.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

THURSDAY, July 11, and every evening during the week. New and varied programme, consisting of Ballads, Glees, Choruses, Vocal and Instrumental Solos, Laughable Interludes, Burlesque Dancing, and Mock Opera. Admittance 25 cents.

PALACE GARDEN NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the occupation of the premises by Col. Cochrane's Regiment, the Gardens will be closed to the public for the present.
C. V. DEFOREST.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows: Leave Astoria—6:35, 8, 10:5 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.

CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.
DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.
STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.

Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour, (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, July 11, 4½ P. M.	Friday, July 12, 6¾ A. M.
Friday, July 12, 11¾ A. M.	Saturday, July 13, 11 A. M.
Saturday, July 13, 5 P. M.	Sunday, July 14, 5 P. M.
Sunday, July 14, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 16, 8¾ A. M.
Monday, July 15, 1¾ P. M.	Wed'day, July 17, 9¾ A. M.
Tuesday, July 16, 2¾ P. M.	Thurs'y, July 18, 10¾ A. M.
Wed'day, July 17, 3¾ P. M.	Friday, July 19, 8¾ A. M.
Thursday, July 18, 3¾ P. M.	Saturday, July 20, 3¾ P. M.
Friday, July 19, 3:45 P. M.	Sunday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 21, 7:40 A. M.	Monday, July 22, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 22, 8¾ A. M.	Tuesday, July 23, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 23, 9 A. M.	Wed'day, July 24, 3¾ P. M.
Wed'day, July 24, 9 A. M.	Friday, July 26, 6¾ A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate Landings.

John Liming's Stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 12, 8 A. M.	Thursday, July 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 13, 11:40 A. M.	Friday, July 12, 11 A. M.
Sunday, July 14, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 13, 5½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 16, 10½ A. M.	Sunday, July 14, 5 P. M.
Wed'day, July 17, 11½ A. M.	Monday, July 15, 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 18, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 16, 2 P. M.
Friday, July 19, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 17, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 20, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 18, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 21, 7:40 A. M.	Friday, July 19, 4½ P. M.
Monday, July 22, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 23, 3:45 P. M.	Monday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 24, 4:15 P. M.	Tuesday, July 23, 7 A. M.

FARE, 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7:5 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M.

This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris-st. Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¾ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	60
To Port Monmouth and Headden's Station and return	50

EXCURSIONS.—THE SPLENDID STEAMBOAT WM. KENT will be chartered for Sunday school or other excursions, on TUESDAY or FRIDAY of each week during the Summer, with a commodious barge, if required. Also, the barge INDEPENDENCE, to charter any day in the week except Sunday. For terms, apply on board the steamer WM. KENT, foot of Robinson-st., Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday or Saturday.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays, HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIOUS steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

THE TURF.

TURF.—FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—FRIDAY, July 12, at 3½ P. M. Match for $1,000; mile heats, best three in five in harness. H. Woodruff names b. s. *Abdallah Chief*; Thomas Cragan names br. s. *Bell Founder*. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 1:20, connecting with steamer *Mattano* and 34th-st. ferry.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 60 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

entered the regular army of Baden and was advanced to the post of Chief Adjutant in 1847. His sympathies with the first revolution in Southern Germany lost him his commission. He was appointed General-in-Chief in the beginning of the second revolution, May, 1848, and led the forlorn hope of the liberal party with great energy and zeal. He came to America in 1850; was a Professor in Dr. DULON's Academy, and married Mr. DULON's daughter. He received a call to a professorship in St. Louis, where he soon became distinguished by his great military talents.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 10.

The proceedings in the Senate and House to-day give earnest of a short session and a prompt discharge of the duties devolved upon Congress by the rebellion. All the measures necessary to ensure a speedy and successful issue of the conflict will be rapidly matured.

VALLANDIGHAM'S TREASON.

The speech of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in the House to-day was more treasonable than anything that WIGFALL, or MASON, or TOOMBS ever uttered. His manner during its delivery was that of a bravo endeavoring to astonish men by the rashness of his position and the recklessness of his assertion and arguments. I understand that the speech was the result of a caucus held last night, at the rooms of BEN. WOOD, at which BENNETT, BRECKINRIDGE, and that wing of the party assisted. I am satisfied that a large proportion of the Democratic members, though invited, refused to attend WOOD's convention.

A VIGOROUS POLICY.

The responsible majority of the Senate this morning resolved to pass concurrent resolutions declaring in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, to the extent of the resources of the Government, and deprecating any settlement of existing difficulties except upon the unconditional surrender of the rebels and the subjugation of the rebel States to the authority of the Government.

THE OHIO AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

The repairs of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal have so far progressed that the water will be let in on the Georgetown line to-morrow. About two hundred boats will be thereby enabled to reach tide-water.

SUSPECTED OF BEING A SPY.

Mr. GEO. GAITHER, of Richmond, Va., was arrested to-day in Washington on suspicion of being a spy.

LIBERAL DONATION.

Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, Member Congress from New-Hampshire, to-night received a donation of five hundred dollars from PAUL J. WHEELER, to be appropriated to the use of the company from Newport, N. H.

MRS. LINCOLN VISITS THE RHODE ISLANDERS.

Mrs. LINCOLN visited the camp of the Rhode Island Reigiment this afternoon.

Mr. WILLETT, son-in-law of Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, died last evening of consumption.

CARE IN ISSUING PASSPORTS.

The State Department is exercising great caution in issuing passports. It is useless to make application unless the person asking is prepared to furnish reliabile proof of his loyalty, and of the business upon which he is going. No exceptions are made to this rule: LEO.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 10.

A special messenger arrived this evening by the Pacific Railroad with dispatches from Col. SIEGEL to Adjutant HARDING at the arsenal. The following abstract was written at Rolla for the *Democrat*, on the morning of the 5th:

"Col. SIEGEL, with a portion of his regiment and a part of Col. SOLOMON's, and 10 pieces of artillery, in all from 1,100 to 1,200 men, attacked a body of 6,000 rebels under Gen. RAINS and Col. PARSONS, about seven miles east of Carthage, on the prairie. They only had five pieces of cannon. Many of the enemy were mounted men. Col. SIEGEL began the attack at 9½ o'clock in the morning, breaking the enemy's centre twice. After one hour and a half's fighting we silenced their artillery.

The rebels had three flags, one of the State of Missouri, which was left unharmed, and two secession flags, which were twice shot down and raised no more. The enemy tried to outflank our troops with their cavalry and cut off our baggage, but Col. SIEGEL made a retreating movement, keeping up a constant firing, and ordered the baggage train to advance, which was formed into columns with a battalion of infantry, supported by four pieces of artillery near each body, and the remainder of the artillery in front, on the flanks of the rebels. They then attempted to cut off his communication with carriages with their cavalry, but our artillery took them at a cross fire which played havoc among their ranks, which opened the road, and Col. SIEGEL fell back on Carthage, the enemy harrassing his flank up to the farm, where another stand was made.

The rebels being in possession of the place, Col. SIEGEL surrounded the town, strewing shot and grenades into the rebels cavalry, and using his infantry with great effect. While attempting to reach the adjacent woods to prevent the use of the cavalry, the rebels made the most serious attack, and the bloodiest part of the battle was fought. But the enemy was finally routed and forced to withdraw their forces. Col. SIEGEL then fell back on Mount Vernon, where he could be supported. The sole captive officer, taken about 5 o'cloek, reported the loss at near 250 on their part, but as the seveiest fighting was done subsequent to that hour, it is believed their loss is considerably greater. Forty-five prisoners were taken. Our loss is 8 killed, and 45 wounded and missing.

The battle in which Col. WOLFFE was killed, was fought Saturday, 30 miles from Springfield.

The Springfield correspondent of the *Democrat*, under date of the 6th, says, immediately after the arrival of Brig.-Gen. SWEENY at Springfield, he dispatched a messenger to Cols. SIEGEL and SOLOMON, who were encamped at Neosho, to move their columns to Carthage, which was promptly done. Last night a messenger arrived from Col. SIEGEL, stating that Gov. JACKSON and Gens. PRICE and RAINS united their forces, about 4,000 strong, and were encamped eight miles north of Carthage. Cols. SIEGEL and SOLOMON pushed on rapidly and attacked the rebel force early yesterday morning, and continued fighting during the day. Messengers are continually arriving, bringing the information that the rebels are retreating southeastwardly between Saccoxie and Mount Vernon, falling back on Cassville with the baggage and plunder, under the cover of their cannon, and Col. SIEGEL attacking their rear this afternoon.

Gen. SWEENEY commands in person a flying column moving Southwardly to intercept the rebels at Verona, thus casing them completely between our columns.

Large bodies of mounted men congregated at West Plains and Forsythe with an intention of joining Gov. JACKSON's force, but Gen. SWEENEY sent a detachment of 250 mounted men through Douglas County to prevent their union, and to drive back Gen. MCBRIDE's command.

A company of Home Guard arrived last night bringing Col. CAFFEE, late a member of the Legislature, as prisoner.

Later advices say that a report reached Springfield Sunday morning of an engagement between 900 Nationals, under Col. WOLFF, and about 1,500 rebels. Col. WOLFF occupied a prairie when the battle began, but the rebels retreating to the woods he followed, and in skirmishing in the timber lost 30 killed and wounded, he himself being among the killed. The loss of the rebels was considerable, but the number is not definitely ascertained.

A messenger was then dispatched to Springfield for reinforcements and the whole force of that place immediately pushed forward.

Gen. LYON was at Leesville, Clinton County, Sunday morning. Major STURGES was at Clinton, Henry County, the same day. They expected to form a junction about two miles south of Clinton Sunday night.

REPORTS FQOM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

BUCKHANNON, Wednesday, July 10.

Messengers are just from Gen. McCLELLAN. He reports the enemy very strongly intrenched less than two miles from his camp, and directs that the forces within a radius of 40 miles shall join his column at once.

The Indiana Fifteenth Regiment will leave here early in the morning.

The Ohio Tenth will be recalled from Glenville and proceed to join the main column, which is now about 9,000 strong.

After the messenger got underway he heard an exchange of shots. The dispatches from Gen. McCLELLAN intimate that he would attack the advanced position of the enemy to-morrow. The forces are so near together that rebel flags can be distinctly seen by our forces.

Col. IZLA, with the Seventh Ohio Regiment, occupied Glenville. The rebels had fallen back some twenty-five miles into the country, to Arnoldsburgh.

THE VIRGINIA STATE LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, Wednesday, July 10.

A resolution passed the lower House to-day instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the necessary appropriations of men and money for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and to oppose all compromises until the rebellion is crushed out. The following resolution was offered by Mr. VANCE, of Harrison.

Whereas, One OWEN LOVEJOY, a member from Illinois, has offered a resolution in the House of Representatives having for its object the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote against said resolution, or any other of like object.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 10.

The *Picayune* having denied Mr. RUSSELL's statement in regard to the impressment of British subjects into the Confederate army, the British Consul at New-Orleans, in a letter, corroborates Mr. RUSSELL's statement.

The Petersburgh *Express* of the 6th has an account of the fight at Newport's News between 150 Louisianians and Col. DURYEE's regiment, in which the Zouaves are reported to have lost a great number, while the Louisianians lost only two, among whom was Col. DE RAMSEY.

The Louisville recruiting office for the Southern Confederacy informs us that 2,000 men have left Kentucky for the Confederate army within 15 days; that during the same time the National enlistment in the State had not reached 350. He further says that he shall send forward to-night five deserters from ROSSEAU's camp, and would get plenty more if the rules about the camp were less strict. Other authorities agree that from 60 to 75 per day leave Kentucky for the Confederate army.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

MORE EXPERIMENTS WITH RIFLED CANNON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 9.

Gen. BUTLER is to-day on the Rip Raps experimenting with Sawyer's, James' and Hotchkiss' shells upon the battery at Sewall's Point. Some experiments with the last yesterday were pronounced remarkable by Lieut. BAYLOR, who has charge of the Ordnance Department in the absence of Capt. DYER. The purpose to-day is to test the three varieties, with a view of at once adopting the most effective. A large company went over to the Rip Raps with Gen. BUTLER, and the scene from the ramparts is very animated. Several shots are said to have been fired this morning from the new Confederate battery nearly opposite the Rip Raps, but nothing definite is known concerning the position of their intrenchments.

Our troops are hard at work intrenching themselves outside.

Hampton Bridge, across Hampton Creek, will be completed in a few days. A telegraph wire is also erected nearly all the way to Newport's News.

The *Cumberland* and *Susquehanna* sailed this morning; the former for Boston, and the latter southward. The *Quaker City* accompanied them to sea.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 10.

The steamer *Chester*, which was sent down the Bay yesterday to capture Col. THOMAS' schooner, returned at midnight, having failed to make the capture, though they got on her track. The schooner had stopped at Millstone Landing, on the Patuxent. She had about thirty men on board, all well armed. The National gun-boat *Ben Wood* was put on her track, and she will very likely be captured soon.

The soldiers quartered in the city are preparing to march to their posts in the suburbs this afternoon.

The appointment of DODGE as Marshal of Police seems to give great satisfaction to the Union people, and those of opposite views have little to say against the man, whose character commands respect.

The DeKalb Regiment arrived this morning, at 7 o'clock, and departed for Washington.

Many extravagant rumors are afloat again to-day. Gen. PATTERSON's command, which has been regularly defeated, cut up and drowned in the Potomac every day for a week past, is again reported annihilated. It can only be said the report lacks confirmation.

THE "FRENCH LADY" INDICTED FOR PIRACY.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 10.

Col. RICHARD THOMAS, the "French Lady," has been indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court for piracy and treason. He is now in jail.

The troops quartered in the city left this afternoon for the camps on the suburbs.

Col. LYLE's Regiment, before leaving, went through the manual in Monument-square. The precision of their drill was greatly admired, as also was the splendid music of their band, which, by constant practice, has attained great proficiency.

A report from Washington by the evening train says it was very generally credited there, that reliable information had been received that Gov. WISE was shot, and either killed or seriously wounded.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Orders were received at the head-quarters of the army on Monday to send on to the seat of war at once the company of the First Artillery—part of the Fort Sumter garrison—which remained at Fort Hamilton. Instructions were immediately sent down to the brave fellows, who were under arms for the road in a few moments. The old ensign of Sumter went along with them, as they believed "there would be no luck in the company without it."

The Government has decided to retain Camp Denison, Missouri, as a permanent recruiting head-quarters, and will dispatch a lot of regimental pioneers to that city in a few days. The Eighth and Twelfth (militia) regiments vacated the Camp on Tuesday Regulars will be its next occupants.

The sum of $250,000 in specie was sent from Washington to Cincinnati on Sunday last, to partially pay for and fit out the gun-boats bought there, and fully described in our columns some time since. The gun-carriages for these vessels are to be finished on the 20th of this month and sent on to Cairo. Capt. POOK, of the Ordnance Department, is superintending their construction. They will carry 64 pound guns.

Dr. MARTIN MAYER, of Buffalo, has been reported in this city for duty as one of the Medical Staff of the new Twelfth Regiment, now being recruited as rapidly as possible. Dr. MAYER is a professional man of considerable European and American reputation. More than half of the staff and officers of this regiment have already reported for service.

The Hon. J. H. OGDEN, M. C., of Brooklyn, has followed the example of the Hon. D. E. SICKLES, in giving the Naval cadetship at his disposal to the best common school candidate. Those appointed under the rule before are now first in their respective classes.

The officers of the *Richmond*, who resigned, left the vessel with their baggage, yesterday. They are, as already reported, Capt. Simms, Marines, Virginia; Lieut. F. D. Shepherd, North Carolina; Dr. Christian, Virginia; Engineer Warner, Virginia; Master J. W. Alexander, North Carolina; Midshipman J. L. Taylor, Virginia; Engineers Freeman, Hering and Fagan. From the *Iroquois*, Lieuts. Eugene, McCrea and another.

The Quartermaster of the United States Marine Corps arrived in this City from the National Capital yesterday. He has been sent on here especially to report on the condition of the new Marine Barracks, and to expedite their preparation for the reception of troops. A large body of soldiers, attached to this branch of the service, will be permanently located in the new quarters. The marines at this station were paid off on Tuesday, by Capt. ISAAC T. DOUGHTY, the executive officer of the post. Major BREVOORT still commands at the Barracks. The Board for the examination of Warrant officers for the Navy again convened yesterday. JOHN SELMEN was brought before it, as a candidate for admission to the service.

The United States razee *Savannah*, 26, sailed from the Battery last evening for the Atlantic division of the blockade fleet. She takes a mail for Fort Pickens, whither she will proceed direct, and a number of marines to reinforce the guards of the squadron. Capt. WATSON, United States Marines, who commanded the marine guard at Pensacola when the flag was hauled down, goes out in her. The *Savannah* is 1,726 tons burden, carries 26 guns, 300 men, and a marine guard. She was razeed after her return from Brazil, in 1857, where, as a 50-gun frigate, she cruised for three years, flying the wide pennant of Commodore W. D. SALTER, of New-Jersey. We printed a full list of her officers when she went in commission. Capt. HULL, of New-York, commands her. He ranks Capt. McKEAN, of the *Niagara*, who must "fly the red" when he arrives. The *Savannah* is "crammed" with provisions.

At Philadelphia, the *Keystone State* has been taken on the Navy-yard dry dock. She was replaced last evening by the *Seminole*, late from Brazil, whose crew are to go on board the receiving-ship pending the repairs of their vessel. The Iron steamship *Louisiana*, built in the Quaker City, has been purchased by the Government, and is at the Navy-yard fitting up as a gun-boat. From 50 to 100 horses are daily bought for United States Cavalry, and sent to Washington from the same place. The Philadelphians are anxious to have the *Seminole* cleared out, to avoid malaria.

THE BLOCKADE FLEET.

The blockade fleet now consists of 37 regular men-of-war and 39 steam gun-boats.

The following table shows the number of regular men-of-war, with the number of guns and men on board each vessel, and the tonnage:

	Vessel.	Guns.	Officers and Men.	Tons.
1.	Steam-frigate Minnesota	60	500	3,300
2.	Steam-frigate Niagara	12	540	4,580
3.	Steam-frigate Wabash	44	500	3,200
4.	Steam-frigate Roanoke	44	500	3,200
5.	Steam-frigate Colorado	44	560	3,200
6.	Steam-frigate Powhatan	10	350	2,415
7.	Steam-frigate Mississippi	11	380	1,692
8.	Steam-frigate Susquehanna	16	330	2,450
9.	Steam-corvette Richmond	14	345	1,920
10.	Steam-corvette Brooklyn	14	325	2,075
11.	Steam gunboat Pawnee	6	100	1,289
12.	Steam gunboat Water Witch	5	94	373
13.	Steam gunboat Mohawk	6	110	464
14.	Steam gunboat Wyandotte	6	110	380
15.	Steam gunboat Crusader	8	110	549
16.	Steam gunboat Pocahontas	4	94	320
17.	Steam gunboat Iroquois	6	100	1,016
18.	Sailing frigate Constitution	50	240	1,726
19.	Sailing frigate St. Lawrence	50	500	1,726
20.	Sailing frigate Santee	50	500	1,726
21.	Sailing frigate Sabine	50	300	1,726
22.	Sailing corvette Cumberland	24	300	1,726
23.	Sailing corvette Savannah	26	300	1,726
24.	Sailing corvette Macedonian	34	300	1,341
25.	Sailing corvette Jamestown	22	300	986
26.	Sailing corvette Vincennes	20	300	700
27.	Sailing corvette Vandalia	16	300	783
28.	Sailing corvette St. Louis	20	300	700
29.	Sailing corvette Preble	16	300	566
30.	Sailing corvette Dale	16	200	566
31.	Sailing corvette Marion	16	200	566
32.	Steam gun-boat Seminole	3	220	800
33.	Sailing brig Bainbridge	6	100	259
34.	Sailing brig Perry	6	100	280
	Three storeships (armed)	3	170	
	Total	720	10,113	59,229

THE SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 10.

The Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, Col. COUCH, now encamped at Taunton, leave to-morrow afternoon for the seat of war, proceeding to Mansfield, whence they proceed to New-York.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER, will probably leave Friday for the seat of war.

TROOPS FOR THE WAR.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, July 10.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment, Col. H. W. SLOCUM, one thousand strong, left here this afternoon for Washington.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR ANDERSON.

MAYOR WOOD, ON BEHALF OF CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK, PRESENTS A MEDAL TO MAJOR ANDERSON BY PROXY.

The elegant gold medal ordered by the citizens of the Metropolis for Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, to commemorate his brilliant defence of Fort Sumter in April last, was yesterday presented to him through his friend, Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY. The presentation speech, which was made by the Mayor, we give below, with Mr. MURRAY's reply.

The medal is of solid gold, and cost $500. It represents, on one side, a fortress in mid-ocean; over it is the word "Sumter." An engagement is in progress; shells are flying from its portholes, while others from the enemy are bursting over its parapets, and from the casements flames are bursting on every side.

On the reverse is a wreath of oak leaves joined by the American shield.

Thirty-four stars inclose the wreath and these words surround the whole:

> "*Prudens, Fidelis et Audax.*"
> "*Invictæ Fidelitatis, Præmium.*"

The presentation was made in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, where about two hundred privileged spectators assembled. Mayor WOOD, holding the medal in his hand, made the presentation speech as follows:

MAYOR WOOD'S SPEECH.

Mr. MURRAY: I have been requested to present to Gen. ANDERSON this medal, on behalf of the citizens of New-York. It is intended as a memento of their appreciation of his noble defence of Fort Sumter, at Charleston, in April last. In his absence you have been deputed to receive it, and to you, as his representative, I now address myself. I take peculiar pleasure in this presentation. So far as the hero of the occasion is concerned, it is unmingled with any doubts or regrets or qualifications. As dreadful as war necessarily is, and as painful as the present war, more than all others, must necessarily be to the whole American people, the position of Major ANDERSON, in the defence of Fort Sumter, is exempt from any responsibility of the military conflict then, or of the military conflict now. However greatly men may differ as to the necessity of the present war, there can be no difference of sentiment as to the conduct of Maj. ANDERSON at that trying moment. It is approved at once by the highest standard of military duty and necessity, as well as the requirements of an elevated and patriotic citizenship. He acted upon the defence. He defended the property, the honor and the flag of his country, and he did it not only in pursuance of his general duties as a soldier, but of the orders of the Government, whose agent he was, and in some respects, it may be said, to stand almost alone in the military history of the last three months. It is certainly contradistinguished in its attendant circumstances from all others. Maj. ANDERSON made no attack on any people, any Government, or any authority, real or assumed. He was clothed with certain responsibilities, the eyes of the American Union fixed upon him, and he met these responsibilities nobly. He met them in a manner which reflects the highest credit on the arms of the country, on the whole American people, and, indeed, on the age in which we live. Neither in the events which preceded the immediate attack upon Fort Sumter, its inmates exhausted by hunger, nor in the conduct of the defense, nor in the brilliant and persistent return of the enemy's fire, nor at the awful period of internal conflagration, nor in the final evacuation of the fort, was there a line written, a word spoken, nor an act performed or omitted which does not defy criticism. Indeed, in those few hours was displayed by one man the most extraordinary combination of consummate wisdom, courage, coolness and patriotism. It is only in extraordinary emergencies that the great qualities of extraordinary men are developed. While, at times, it may be thought some giant intellects create the opportunity for the accomplishment of brilliant exploits, yet in the defence of Sumter, pregnant with consequences too vast for ordinary vision to fathom, no power, save that of God alone, could have created the occasion, and in his wisdom he placed there Major ANDERSON, as if he was the only man who could have met this emergency without being chargeable with a fault either of omission or commission in the discharge of his duties. With these views, therefore, I shall be believed when I say that with peculiar pleasure I preseet this medal to so distinguished a man. It is intended as a simple tribute of our appreciation of his character. I beg you to convey it to him, and to assure him that my language to-day is that of heartfelt sincerity, truthfully reflecting not only my own feelings, but the sentiments of those I represent.

Mr. MURRAY responded as follows:

MR. MURRAY'S REPLY.

MR. MAYOR: The highest honors that can be paid to man under our form of government, are those which emanate from the spontaneous verdict of the people. Rank may dazzle; ambition may find in the exercise of power a transient gratification; but there is nothing that so entirely fills the measure of a faithful soldier's reward, for duty performed, as the hearty and grateful applause of his fellow-men. It is with these sentiments that I accept, on behalf of my absent friend, Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON—and at his request—this medal, which you have just presented to him in such flattering terms. It is with these sentiments, I am sure, that he will receive it, and read the reflex of his character upon its face:

> "*Prudens, Fidelis et audax,*"

while he observes that the tribute is declared to be,

> "*Invictæ Fidelitatis, Præmium.*"

It cannot fail to gratify him, Sir, to find that the welcome which burst upon his eye and ear when entering the bay of New-York, from his brilliant defence of Fort Sumter, in April last, prolonged in the grand ovation that marked his journey through the country, has culminated in so beautiful, eloquent and tangible a form as this, which you, with these our Municipal authorities, and these citizens of the Metropolis, have come here this day to bestow. The subject of your well-chosen and delicate compliments will, with unaffected modesty, attribute them to the partiality of friendship rather than to merit of his own. But, Sir, are they, or is this medal the less deserved by the brave man, the Christian soldier, the tried patriot, because through his innate diffidence he cannot realize the greatness of his own achievements, which, in the judgment of mankind, already pronounced, are worthy of a place on that page of History where are to be found the brightest examples of fidelity, endurance and courage. I will convey this medal, Mr. Mayor, to Gen. ANDERSON, with a faithful sketch of your eloquent remarks; and in his name I return you, and those whom you represent, his profound and respectful acknowledgments.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE—AMOUNT REALIZED BY MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.

The branch office in the Fourth-avenue, belonging to the Union Defence Committee, and which was opened expressly for the relief of the families of volunteers, remained closed yesterday. All families who wanted immediate relief were told to go to the Ward Committees. The proceeds arising from Mr. EVERETT's oration at the Academy of Music amounted to $1,300; out of this $200 is due for the use of the Academy. The trustees have been written to by Mr. EVERETT, and asked to remit the amount and add it to the fund. The only aid that volunteers' families can receive is from this source, until another appropriation is made by the City, or until the State or General Government refunds some of the money that has been spent on different regiments by the Committee.

REV. DR. PERRY AND HIS REGIMENT.

The Secretary of War having expressed his readiness to accept the Continental Guard, now being organized in Brooklyn, under the command of Col. JAMES A. PERRY, at present pastor of the Pacific-street Methodist Episcopal Church in said city, in case Congress shall authorize the raising of additional troops, active measures are now being taken by Col. PERRY and his officers to enroll men of good character and physical ability to serve for three years or the war. This regiment has already had a large force of men offered, but not having the proper authority from the Government did not deem it advisable to accept them; but now as they consider their acceptance of no further doubt, are ready to take into consideration such companies or parts of companies as may be offered from either the City or country, provided the rank and file of such companies shall be found to possess the requisite qualifications. As soon as their acceptance is official, immediate steps will be taken to give their men quarters and rations, and great pains will be taken to render this one of the most effective and best disciplined regiments in the army. Col. PERRY received his military education at West Point, and, therefore, considers the country fully entitled to his services—which he has tendered to the Government. He served through the entire Texan war of independence, when he displayed great skill as a brave and efficient officer. The head-quarters of the Continental Guard is at Room Fo. 2 Montague Hall, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The workmen who have been employed by this department to construct barracks and perform other duties, complain that they have been unable to receive any remuneration for doing the same, and all inquiries made by them in reference to the matter, are met with the reply, that the inspectors have not made their report. It is certainly time that these people were paid, os the circumstances of many of them are not pecuniarily favorable.

CONSTITUTION GRAYS.

The officers of this regiment will meet at the Jefferson Market Armory on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Independent organized companies, either uniformed or not, and who are desirous of joining this regiment, are invited to be present.

MECHANICS' RIFLE.

This regiment has established its head-quarters at Central Hall, No. 174 Grand-street, where recruits will be received. None but respectable mechanics will be received, who will have to serve three years or during the war. Nearly 400 have already enrolled themselves.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Lieut. REDDING left on Tuesday evening for the seat of war with a detachment of 150 recruits for the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. A. M. WOOD, now stationed at Arlington Heights. Lieut.-Col. FOWLER, of the same Regiment, remains yet at the State Arsenal in this City, to receive 100 more recruits. The last detachment was composed of as fine a body of men as has yet left Brooklyn. They are well clothed and thoroughly equipped, and will give a good account of themselves in the field. The recruiting for this Regiment has gone on very briskly, and the officer on duty here could have enlisted a whole regiment had he accepted all who applied; but to the contrary, he accepts only those who are sound in every way, and from these he selects the best. The Fourteenth, Col. WOOD, is one of the regular State Militia regiments, and first offered their services under the three months' call, but too late to be accepted, when they gallantly offered their services for three years unless sooner discharged, and were accepted. It is now said to be one of the best drilled and one of the best disciplined regiments in the service.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. ABEL SMITH, which was accepted under the three months' call, and is now stationed in Baltimore, it is expected will return about the 23d inst., at which time their term of service will have expired. They will not return at that time, however, if the Secretary of War should urge them to remain longer for any special service. It is contemplated, immediately upon the discharge of the Thirteenth, that a new regiment will be created out of it to serve for the war.

The Continental Guard, of which Rev. J. H. PERRY, pastor of the Pacific-street M. E. Church, is to take command, is rapidly filling up, and will be ready for service at an early day. Mr. PERRY graduated at West Point and has seen considerable service in Texas.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE SUM OF $250,000 APPROPRIATED TOWARDS AIDING THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, a report from the Committee on Ordinances was received, recommending an appropriation of $250,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers.

Mr. ORTON thought the Board might, without impropriety, delay action on the ordinance for a few days. He was informed that the Board of Supervisors had appropriated, that day, a fund for the benefit of these families, which would last at least four weeks; so the families would not suffer within that time. A single night's reflection might show to many of the members the necessity of putting in additional restriction, or of modifying the ordinance. He could see no harm in laying the matter over till Monday evening.

A motion was then made by Mr. HOGAN to lay the ordinance on the table, which was lost.

Mr. LENT said he would not lay a straw in the way to extend immediate aid to the families, but still he could not bring himself to vote for its passage at that time. The Board of Supervisors had given a sufficient sum for the purpose to last four weeks, and he thought it was not advisable that both Boards should extend charity for the same object. He could not find anything in the Charter that allowed them to vote for an ordinance the same night it was presented. If the ordinance was passed there was no certainty that the money could be raised for several weeks. In voting against the ordinance he thought he was not impeding relief to the families. When the Union Defence Committee shall have exhausted the money now at their disposal, then he would be in favor of this appropriation.

Mr. BARNEY did not want the Common Council to be remiss in their promise to take care of the wives and children of volunteers in the absence of the latter. The Board had the same means and right to raise this fund as they had to raise a previous fund, and he knew that the money was placed in the hands of men who deserved their utmost confidence.

Mr. CLEVELAND had understood that the Union Defence Committee were about to make an application to the State and General Governments for funds. If they did so, the Board might well wait to see what was done.

Mr. KERCH said, much stress had been put upon the action of the Board of Supervisors. He apprehended that the act of that Board would have to go before the Mayor before it could become a law, which would occasion much delay.

Mr. GROSS said that if they passed the ordinance, it would have to go before the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor, which would occasion so much delay that the money given by the Supervisors would be exhausted by the time the contemplated fund was made available.

Mr HOGAN asked if the Common Council were to furnish aid to the families of commissioned officers. He was not in favor of so doing.

After some further discussion, the Chairman offered an amendment to the original report, stipulating that the money should not be used until the amount given by the Supervisors was exhausted. Carried.

Mr. ORTON then offered an amendment, which was accepted, that the fund should not be used until the fund which the State or General Government might give was exhausted.

The report was subsequently adopted, and the Board then adjourned till Monday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

At a special meeting of the Board, held at 1 o'clock yesterday, a report was received from the Special Committee appointed to provide for the relief of the families of volunteers, in which the Committee believe that the $250,000 recommended by them, in a former report, to be raised by issuing County revenue bonds, can be appropriated much sooner by using the unexpended balance of last year's County fund. It appears that the total amount appropriated for County purposes last year was $3,651,247 53, of which only $3,371,590 58 has been expended, leaving in the Treasury a balance of $279,656 95, and the Committee advised the using of this balance for the benefit of the families. Of the unexpended fund it had been designed to appropriate for arrearages, $9,382 06; for Harlem Bridge, $220 84; for Coroners' fees $7,143 48; for County contingencies, $17,232 08; for election expenses, $11,675 99; for lighting, cleaning, and supplies, $4,927 13; for officers and witnesses' fees, $1,746 36; for rent, $5,343 34; for repairs, $5,398 90; for new Court-House, $100,000. It was not thought advisable that the families should be compelled to wait for aid, simply because the Board were in doubt as to their power to issue revenue bonds. Attached was a resolution authorizing the Comptroler to draw his warrant for the sum of $163,070 18—amount of balances of the appropriations for the support of the County Government for 1860—and tender the same to the Union Defence Committee, to be used exclusively for the support of the families of volunteers from the City and County of New-York, and that the said Committee be required to report the disposition of the fund when called upon for that purpose by the Board.

The report was adopted.

A motion made by Mr. TWEED, to appropriate $80,000 towards the construction of Harlem Bridge, was defeated.

The Board then adjourned till 12 o'clock Monday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY AT A BEER GARDEN.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at No. 25 Avenue C, upon the body of GEO. ANDREW JINNEMAN, a German, 35 years of age, whose death had resulted from violence. The following facts were elicited: the deceased was engaged, with several other persons, on the 4th inst., to furnish music at a beer garden in Guttenburg, N. J., of which E. EISLER is proprietor. The band did all it could to please the patrons of the establishment, but after a while some of the dancers became dissatisfied, owing, perhaps, to their copious libations, and insisted that the music was not sufficient, either in quality or quantity. Meanwhile, the pleasure-seekers were receiving continual accessions to their numbers, and fresh sets took the floor, until it was apparent that the band and their instruments were blown to an unendurable degree, and the music ceased. This turn of affairs was not at all to the liking of the dancers, who loudly demanded that the music should be continued, and after a short respite, the band made another effort, which only resulted in an undignified break-down. The sudden stop which this put to the amusements infuriated the Teutons, and after much introductory quarreling, they went to fighting. In the *mélée* JINNEMAN was beaten so badly that his death resulted from the injuries, after he had languished several days in intense pain. The jury declared that he came to his death from peritonitis, brought on by injuries received at the hands of persons to them unknown.

THE HOMICIDE IN CHATHAM-STREET.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of PATRICK DOYLE, a young Irishman, whose death occurred on Tuesday at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound received in Chatham-street on the evening of the Fourth. The testimony fully corroborated the version of the affray which was published in yesterday's TIMES, viz.: that several disorderly youths made an unprovoked attack upon a man named McGRATH, whose friends interfered in his behalf, and one of whom, a man called "Jingles," made a rush toward WILLIAM ALTY, one of the boys, with a drawn knife. Fearing his life was endangered, ALTY fired a pistol at "Jingles," and the ball took mortal effect upon DOYLE. A verdict was rendered against ALTY, who, having been arrested, was present at the inquest. The Coroner committed him, pending action by the Grand Jury. He stated that he is a newsboy, 19 years of age, residing at No. 126 Worth-street, and denied having intentionally used his weapon against DOYLE.

CASES OF SUN STROKE.—The sweltering, scorching heat of the past few days has occasioned the prostration of several persons by attacks of *coup de soliel*, but only two fatal cases have been reported to the Coroners. One of these was a German blacksmith, 43 years of age, named FRANK DREHSCHULTZ, who was overpowered on Tuesday afternoon while working at a forge at No. 301 Front-street, and died soon after his admission to the New-York Hospital. The other case was that of Mr. GEORGE POWELL, residing at No. 25 Lispenard-street, who was also prostrated on Tuesday afternoon and died yesterday forenoon. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in each case. The Police have dispatched thus far during the heated term about a dozen rabid dogs, many of which had bitten persons in the streets.

News from California by the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, July 10.

The Pony Express, with the following summary of intelligence for the Associated Press, passed here on the 8th inst. at 11 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 29

Arrived 27th, ship *Abbott Lawrence*, Cardiff; bark *Onward*, Kanagawha; the French brig-of-war *Railleur*, Tohiti, *viâ* Honolulu.

The market remains as last advised, extremely dull, and there are no prospects of a revival of trade until the 4th of July celebration, for which unusual preparations are making in San Francisco and all parts of the State.

There was a fair demand for money for Monday's steamer, at easy rates. The next Eastern bound steamer will be the *St. Louis*, which goes armed with two fine brass pivot guns and a Dahlgren gun, besides small arms, sabres, and all the necessary preparations for making a vigorous defence in case of a hostile attack. She will not stop at Accapulco, or at any other port on her downward trip, but take aboard at Benicia coal enough to last her through to Panama.

The news since the departure of the last Pony Express is unimportant.

The first Overland Emigrants Express this season from Western States arrived at Carson Valley on the 24th, bringing sixty horses. It met with no difficulty on the way.

A sewing circle has been formed by the patriotic ladies of San Francisco for the manufacture of garments for one of the California regiments. This is the first movement of the kind in the State.

The Humboldt *Times*, of the 22d, contains an account of the operations against hostile Indians in the northern part of the State. Since the Volunteers, under Lieut. COLLINS, took the field, 117 Indians have been killed, without loss on the side of the Volunteers.

The San Barnardino *Patriot* of the 22d represents that the Secessionists are recruiting all through the tier of Southern counties. Mexicans are being enlisted, and every one who can raise a horse is busy drumming up recruits. A company of over 200 men have left within the past few days, and the first news we expect to hear is the capture of Fort Zuma. It occupies an isolated position, and treachery may aid the Secessionists in their scheme and if they once secure it, it will be a foothold for the Southern Confederacy to have gained. The fears of the *Patriot* do not appear very well grounded or its information correct, otherwise it is not probable that Gen. SUMNER would have concentrated National troops at Los Angelos from the Southern frontier.

Violent Storm at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, July 10.

A violent wind and rain storm took place here yesterday. It lasted but a short time, but did considerable damage. One of the Grand Trunk Railway sheds at Point St. Charles, was blown down, and others were badly damaged. In the city many trees and [illegible] sheds unroofed, chimneys and [illegible] the contents of a number of lumber [illegible] about the streets, and severe, per-

Sad Accident to the Wife of Prof. Longfellow.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 10.

A sad accident occurred at the house of Prof. LONGFELLOW, last night. Mrs. LONGFELLOW was melting sealing wax on some envelopes, when a lighted match set fire to her clothing. She was burned so badly that there is scarcely a hope of her recovery. In endeavoring to save his wife Prof. LONGFELLOW was seriously but not fatally burned.

The wife of Prof. LONGFELLOW died from her burns about noon to-day. She was the daughter of Hon. NATHAN APPLETON. Prof. L. will recover.

Deaths at the Boston Navy-yard.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 10.

Two deaths occurred at the Navy-yard yesterday from sun stroke, and one in the City.

Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 10.

The steamship *Europa* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning with 15 passengers for Halifax, and 61 for Liverpool. She takes out $1,000 in specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 10—1 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer—sales last night 6,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 72c.; 7,000 bushels Prime No. 1 Chicago Spring at 73c., and 6,900 bushels Kenosha Club at 75c. CORN dull—sales 30,000 bushels at 30½c.@31c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. *Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, no Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—100 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 10.

FLOUR dull and irregular; sales 1,500 bbls. family at $5@$5 75. WHEAT lower; red, $1 05@$1 12; white, $1 20@$1 25. CORN scarce; sales 3,000 bushels mixed at 49c.@49½c. WHISKY dull at 16c.@16½c.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 9.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	10,251,000
Specie	6,090,000
Due from other Banks	8,178,000
Due to other Banks	7,966,000
Deposits	18,521,000
Circulation	6,881,000

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 10.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, 74¾; Reading Railroad, 16⅞; Morris Canal, 39; Long Island Railroad, 9⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾; Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Trotting and Pedestrianism on Long Island.

Wednesday, July 10, Centreville Course.—Purse and stake, $200; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness.

H. Woodruff names d. g. *Heed Not*	1	1	1
D. Tallman names br. m. *Silence*	2	2	2
J. Turner names ch. g. *Albert Kemble*	Dr.		

Time—2:35; 2:32; 2:36.

On Monday, at the Fashion Course, a match for $1,000 took place between J. NEVINS, of England, and THOMAS, of America, distance 300 yards, THOMAS to receive ten yards start. NEVINS was the favorite, $100 to $50 at starting. The Englishman waited on the American till about 100 yards from home, when he made a dash and won the race by ten yards.

On the same day a match for $1,000 was run against by WHITE, the so-called champion of England—WHITE to draw a trotting sulkey one mile in 6¼ minutes. He performed the feat in the remarkable time of 6 minutes 2½ seconds.

MARINE DISASTER.—The brig *Altaveta*, from Matanzas, with a cargo of sugar, for Philadelphia, is ashore near Cape Henlopen. The wrecking schooner *Ringgold*, MERRITT, left the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, Tuesday night, to go to her assistance.

TIMELY AND ACCEPTABLE.—Mr. JOHN HOEY, of Adams' Express, kindly favors us with New-Orleans and Charleston papers of July 3. In these days of mail suspension such attentions are most acceptable.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 10—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Mme. Carrie and daughter, Mrs. Clark and children, Mrs. Bates, Miss Bates and servant, Rev. D. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and 3 children, A. Witheren, Capt. W. T. Johns, A. B. Mallison, Mr. Robe, C. S. Balch, T. Humberwell, F. M. Kones, Mr. Fountain.

In bark Morning Star, from St. Jago de Cuba—Saml. Moore, John Smith, Robert Taylor, Emile Morland, Miss Agnes Le Clercq.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 38 | Sun sets..... 7 32 | Moon sets.... 9 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 14 | Gov. Island.11 03 | Hell Gate.....12 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 10.

Cleared.

Ships Marion, Groneman, Hamburg, Funch & Meincke; Jno. Tucker, Mathews, Liverpool, Hallett & Carman; Imperatrice Elizabeth, Parchevich, London, Hennings & Gosling.

Brigs M. Wheeler, Wheeler, Wilmington, ——; Venturno, Gambadello, Falmouth, ——; Fairfax, Claypole, Baltimore, ——; S. Peters, Gilchrist, Fort Jefferson, Benner & Deake; Poppira B., (Aus.) [illegible], Gloucester, Funch & Meincke; Sea Bird, (Br.) Fitzpatrick, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; Greyhound, Ellis, Cardenas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; E. Barss, (Br.) Cooper, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightburn.

Schooners J. H. Borden, Collins, Fall River, ——; Prince of Wales, Pilsbury, Fort Plata, ——; Vintage, Coleman, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Henrietta, Braman, Bristol, ——; Shannon, ——, Nassau, ——; Isabella, Faulkin, Boston, ——; R. L. Tay, Shepherd, Philadelphia.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, ——.

Arrived.

U. S. transport steamer Stars and Stripes, Dill, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast. She brings 20 men of the First Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Col. Allen, also several of the Naval Brigade.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool June 26, Queenstown 27th, at 1.30 P. M., with mdse. and 131 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. July 2, lat. 45 40, lon. 43 30, passed ship Jacob A. Stamler, bound E. 9th inst., off Nantucket Shoal, passed 8 ships bound W.; wind at the time from S. W., and thick fog.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Ida S., (Aus.,) Ginja, Liverpool 50 ds., with coal to order. June 20, lon. 52 40, spoke schr. Spirola, (?) of Provincetown, Atkins, with 1,700 bbls. oil. 9th inst., off George's Bank, signalized a schr. bound E., showing a white signal with black letter W. in it.

Bark H. E. Spearing, (of New-Orleans,) Rogers, Key West 11 ds., with coffee to order.

Bark Morning Star, Sterling, St. Jago de Cuba 12 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Brig Vider, (Nor.,) Olsen, Newcastle 50 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyers.

Brig A. T. Fluker, (of Boston,) Lord, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Thomas Owen, (of Portland,) Pettingill, Nuevitas June 24, with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Elias Dudley, Jay, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Anna, (Br.,) Dougherty, Aux Cayes June 26, with logwood and coffee to Wilson & Carman. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Boston, Haskell, Elizabethport, for Rocky Hill.

Schr. Mountain Avenue, Kelley, Gardiner 7 ds., wood.

Schr. Ann, Marshall, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. William Hone, Scott, Philadelphia, with mdse. for Boston.

WIND—During the day, light from S.

Sailed.

July 9—Ships Southern Rights, for London; Delft Haven, Havre; Arno, do.; Vitula, San Francisco; Boy (Br.,) Liverpool. Barks Liberty, Marseilles; J. H. Badger, Melbourne; Texas, Dunkirk; Tante, Aspinwall; Edward, (Br.,) Quebec. Brigs Indus, Calais; E. Eliza B., Guantanamo; Derwent, Queenstown; Jabez, Demerara; Prince Albert, Queenstown, (all Br.)

July 10—U. S. frigate Savannah.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 10—Arr. ship Carnastic, Sagua; brig Sam. Cook, Gonaives; J. J. Rivers, St. Marks.

Miscellaneous.

The Pruss. bark Helos, from Newcastle, arrived the 8th inst., is consigned to Wm. Small, and not as before reported.

The new steamship Mississippi was this morning floated off the Balance Dock, and towed to Webb's Ship-yard, foot of 12th-st., East River.

BUFFALO, July 9.—The schr. Pilot, with 12,000 bushels of wheat, from Chicago for Buffalo, was sunk by collision with bark De Soto, foot of Woodward-avenue, in Detroit River. She lies in 45 feet of water. The schr. Stephen Douglas, with railroad iron from Oswego for the Upper Lakes, sunk in shoal water at Point Pelee.—(By Telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Eldredge—whaling bark, Gary, of Provincetown, 3 months out, had 40 [illegible], lat. 33 30, lon. 72 30.

Wabash—brig [illegible] for Havana, July 6, lat. 36, lon. 74.

By pilot boat G. [illegible] 11—9th inst., off Nantucket Shoals, [illegible] America, from [illegible] burgh for New-York.

At Nuevitas, June [illegible] Portland in 3 ds.; [illegible] for New-York, arr. 23d.

Arrived from [illegible] 27th, Houston, at [illegible] Plymouth Rock, at [illegible] in the Clyde; Adm [illegible]

Arrived from [illegible]

Arrived from [illegible] stadt; 29th, J[illegible]

MEM.—The [illegible] is ashore near Deal.